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WHAT DIVVER OWES THE CITY

LONG VACATION TERMS FOR WHICH HE DREW PAY.

Will be Brawling Official Have the Decency to Resign His Office?—The Lexow Committee May Look Further Into His Relation with "Green-Goods" People—The Justice May Rest Assured that He Will Be Removed.

Patrick Divver, by the grace of Hugh J. Grant Police Justice, was on the list of Tammany men who are destined to lose their places at the public crib as published in The New-York Times Nov. 7.

Cowardice, or a disinclination to face other Executive Committeemen most probably, and hardly an appreciation of the proprieties, prompted the following letter, Oct. 19, 1894:

New-York City, Oct. 19.
James J. Martin, Chairman Executive Committee of Tammany Hall:
I respectfully tender my resignation as a member of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall from the Second Assembly District.
PATRICK DIVVER.

Divver was then facially disfigured. Oct. 17, at 113 Park Row, his old saloon, where he was the custodian of the secrets and funds, as alleged, of the "green-goods" clique, he was in liquor, and invited the chastisement he received at the hands of Morris Tekulsky, President of the Wine, Liquor and Beer Dealers' Association, and a delegate to the Constitutional Convention.

Judging from Divver's antecedents, cowardice made him lay down his pen when he deposed himself as leader of the Second Assembly District. He should have taken another piece of paper and written his resignation as Police Justice, to Mayor Gilroy.

He would do well now to adopt this course, as he is a shining mark for those who are pledged to give this city a clean reform government. He has made himself conspicuous as a brawler and absentee from official duty, and has been pilloried before the Lexow committee as the confederate of thieves, and condemned by his political followers as a skulker and a fugitive, when men who did his criminal political work were being tried for their liberty.

If Patrick Divver, in sheer desperation and absolute disregard of consequence, has resolved on "sticking," he is assured that he will be removed from the position by one of several expedients. The least serious of these are by legislation or through charges preferred by Mayor Strong and sent to Governor Morton for his approval. These remedies of extirpation cannot, however, be resorted to before Jan. 1, 1895.

More serious possibilities are in store for Mr. Divver. No action has yet been taken on the evidence against him before the Lexow committee. It was well understood that the incriminating witness, Frank Clarke, when he left the stand, had not exhausted his fund of arraignment of his old "pal," and it was also an open secret that witnesses who would have corroborated Clarke were not called, but are available.

John W. Goff, Recorder-elect, sent Divver scurrying to California early this year. Mr. Goff was "after big game." The machinery of the law was slowly but surely bringing to justice Divver's unfortunate tools who violated the law in their eagerness to do his bidding and roll up a vote for Maynard, David B. Hill's man.

To use Mr. Goff's explanation, the case against Divver, who prompted the election crimes in the Second Assembly District on election day in 1893, was "hoodooed." The witnesses against the chief offender were placated, bought off, aided to escape, promised all sorts of rewards, or silenced. Faith was not kept with them, and with the downfall of Tammany Hall they are becoming courageous and dangerous.

The case against Divver for election crimes in the Second Assembly District is not outlawed, and may be reopened at any moment. Michael S. Fay and James J. Dooley may be in Sing Sing serving out sentences of five years' imprisonment, but they are still competent witnesses whenever Mr. Goff and the citizens who retained him shall consider that the time has come to use them.

Hugh J. Grant created Patrick Divver a Police Justice Dec. 17, 1890, thereby assuring him $80,000 of taxpayers' money if he continued in office until 1900. Admitting that a Police Justice performs an equal amount of official duty every day, Sundays included, which is not the case, as a Police Justice rarely appears at his court oftener than on alternate weeks, the pay is $21.91 a day.

A citizen who has "kept tab" on Justice Divver this year made the assertion yesterday that he has not, in all, officiated on the bench more than two months. In other words, he has worked fifty-six days out of 311 to date, so that he should refund the city $5,587.05, and consider himself fortunate in being allowed to retain $1,227.16.

Taking official figures, and granting Divver all the privileges and leisure that a Police Justiceship brings, the following data are obtained: He fled to California to escape John W. Goff Jan. 17, 1894, and remained away from the bench until April 1, a date that suggests hardihood, rather than courage. He at this time knew that Mr. Goff's pursuit of him had ceased, and, of course, why the efforts to bring him to justice had failed. He then drew pay for seventy-four days and rendered no service.

Divver laid up for repairs at 7 Madison Street and at his country mansion at Cedarhurst Oct. 17, and has not resumed his place on the bench, so that last night his recent absence or disability foots up twenty-two days, and the account stands:

Money paid for services not rendered, Jan. 17 to March 31, 1894, inclusive	$1,621.34
Money paid for services not rendered Oct. 18 to Nov. 8, inclusive	482.02
Total to date	$2,103.36

Justice Divver's duties on the bench have never been onerous. When the assignments of the Board of Police Justices were made for the present year, he was given the place of sitting in the Court of Special Sessions with Justices Smith and Martin. Of course there had to be a change when Divver fled to California, and when he returned he went to the Morrisania Police Court, which has such little business that its whole work for one year could be done in 182½ hours.

When Divver was hiding in California, the story was circulated that the public interest would not suffer, as Justice Koch had arranged to do Justice Divver's work while he was "away." There is no record that after Divver slunk back from California Koch had more or less leisure than when Divver was recorded as having disappeared and deserted his constituents.

Divver's flight to California was political suicide. He was popular, had a club named for him, and held his own up to the Fall of 1893, although he had made many enemies by his arrogance and the distribution of his patronage, most of which went to notorious "dive" keepers. The Divver Club excursion of Sept. 11, 1893, was as largely attended as usual.

But in the campaign Divver utterly disregarded the better element in the Second Assembly District, and when he forced the nomination for Assembly of Michael J. Callahan he was deserted by such men as Henry Campbell and Edward J. Dunphy.

Then came the inciting of the weak-minded of his following to dangerous zeal. The promise, openly made, of a $1,200 position and a gold watch and chain to those who should roll up the largest majority as District Captain for Maynard led to the prosecutions which sent men to jail, subjected others to fines, and exiled more, while bondsmen who became surety, in the faith of Divver's pull, were mulcted.

Divver's excuse in going away was that he had to care for a sick son, and wanted to visit a brother, whom he had not seen in thirty years. This explanation was laughed at, as there were many relatives who could have accompanied the boy had it been necessary for him to leave the city.

The result of the flight was the execration of Divver by the relatives and friends of those who were incited by him to crimes against the franchise in a speech that was a violation of law, and who, on receiving punishment, believed that had their leader stood by them they would either have escaped conviction or received light sentences. This was not all. Divver not only deserted his constituents, but failed to see to it that promises made when he was in hiding that the families of his victims should not suffer were kept. One of his men, Michael S. Fay, is dying in Sing Sing Prison.

Divver cannot plead poverty as an excuse for not making amends. He will not himself deny that he has a fortune of $250,000. Some say his wealth exceeds $300,000. He possessed nothing only a few years ago, when he was a court attendant. He was, however, able to go into business as a liquor dealer in the saloon now kept by Tekulsky, and, as such, made the acquaintance of the gang of "green-goods" thieves whose transactions were exposed by John W. Goff before the Lexow committee last June. Part of the testimony was:

Divver's saloon was our headquarters. * * * The bank roll with which we did business was deposited in Mr. Divver's safe. * * * I have seen Parmly (one of the gang) give money to Divver and take money back. * * * One night I heard Parmly say it was hard to give up so much after there had been so many "squealers." I suppose he meant give up so much to Divver.

Q.—Have you personal knowledge that Divver received a share of the profits? A.—I saw Divver and Parmly divide money time and time again.

Parmly, who fled to Europe last Summer, was one of Divver's closest confidants early in the year. As before stated, the relations of Divver with the "green-goods" people may be more fully investigated when the Lexow committee meets again.

At the time of the fight in Tekulsky's saloon Divver was reported to have said that he would have him arrested, that he had better look out, and that the affair wasn't ended. Tekulsky may yet do something that Divver will not relish.

Tekulsky claims that Divver was in liquor when he invaded his saloon, and that he forced a quarrel, and was so much of an aggressor that he had to defend himself. When worsted in fisticuffs Divver dealt Tekulsky a treacherous kick that resulted in an injury that yet claims the attention of a physician.

Nobody was found yesterday who would say when Divver proposes to disgrace the bench of the Morrisania Police Court by his presence. Although his presence at home was denied, it was asserted that he was there by persons who claimed to have seen him enter the house. Some of his friends pleaded that he was ailing, others that his disfigurement still kept him from appearing in public.

But he registered in the Thirtieth Election District of the Second Assembly District, and voted there on election day, and also electioneered. Persons who saw him say that he appeared to be well, and that, if he was disfigured, all trace of his encounter with Tekulsky had been concealed.

UNION LEAGUE HONORS DR. PARKHURST.

For His Work Against Misrule the Club Makes Him an Honorary Member.

Amid great enthusiasm and resounding cheers the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst was, last night, unanimously elected an honorary member of the Union League Club.

Gen. Horace Porter, in seconding the nomination by the Executive Committee, spoke in most eloquent terms of the work that Dr. Parkhurst had done for the City of New-York. He traced Dr. Parkhurst's public civic work from its beginning to its result on Tuesday last, when the control of the city's affairs was torn from Tammany's grasp. He paid a tribute to Dr. Parkhurst's early individual efforts and steadfastness of purpose, and stated that all of the good that had been produced by the Lexow Committee's investigation was due to Dr. Parkhurst's perseverance.

Charles Stewart Smith also seconded the nomination in a short but telling speech.

The speakers were frequently interrupted with applause, and when the vote was taken the large number of members present arose and cheered Dr. Parkhurst's name lustily.

The gathering was the monthly meeting of the club, and after the routine business was transacted resolutions were offered.

William S. Guthrie introduced a resolution, which was passed, thanking Joseph H. Choate and Elihu Root for the arduous task that they performed in the Constitutional Convention in behalf of the Republicans of the State of New-York.

John K. Van Wormer offered a resolution that called for action on the part of the Republican Legislature-elect to provide a more simple means of voting than is obtainable under the present ballot law, and declaring in favor of the "blanket ballot," and the removing of a large part of the election machinery from the control of the Police Department.

J. Seaver Page introduced a resolution calling upon the club's Committee on Political Reform to take up the subject of the Greater New-York, and report upon it, with their conclusions. This resolution, as well as Mr. Van Wormer's, was adopted.

A memorial, with a preamble and resolution, on the death of Prof. Vincenzo Botta, a former Vice President of the club, was presented and read by Horace B. Fry, Chairman of a committee that was appointed at a former meeting. The resolution was adopted, and the memorial ordered spread upon the minutes of the club.

Several speeches were made felicitating the members of the club on the results of Tuesday's election.

Reception to Visiting Bankers.

Chairmen of the Executive Committees of the nine groups of banks in the State will meet at the Windsor Hotel next Tuesday afternoon. The Chairmen, together with four general officers, form the Central Council of the State Banking Association. There is no prearranged programme of business, but suggestions are expected upon topics of common interest. The Central Council is the supervisory body in association affairs, and its action will guide the various groups.

After the meeting a reception will be given to the visitors, at which the city banks are expected to be fully represented. Arrangements are in charge of President William P. St. John of the Mercantile National Bank, Cashier James Christie of the Liberty National Bank, and J. T. Mills, Cashier of the Chase National Bank.

Mr. Bissell's Condition Improving.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The condition of Postmaster General Bissell, who has been confined to his home for a week, suffering from a heavy cold, is improved, but not sufficiently to enable him to leave the house in the inclement weather now prevailing. He hopes to be able to resume his duties at the department early next week.

"The Stafford," Baltimore's elegant new fireproof hotel, opened Nov. 8. James P. A. O'Connor, Mgr.—Adv.

BROOKLYN FOR CONSOLIDATION

THE LONG-DELAYED RETURNS MAKE UP A MAJORITY.

Thirteen Districts Still Missing, but Their Figures Will Not Affect the General Result—Many Did Not Vote on the Question at All—The Majority 1,393—The Consolidation Inquiry Commission Will Now Prepare a Bill.

The fact was established beyond doubt yesterday that the City of Brooklyn on election day gave a majority for consolidation of 1,393.

The majority in this city for consolidation was 17,344. There were recorded for the Greater New-York 52,221 votes and against it 34,877.

Long Island City's majority for union with New-York was 2,876. The other places in Queen's County have not, yet made reports, but indications are that they will all favor consolidation. Richmond County, too, expressed the opinion that it wanted to be part of the metropolis.

Thirteen election districts of Brooklyn are yet to be heard from, but it is not possible that the practical result will be changed. In the thirty-one wards of the city a total vote of 125,889 was divided on the question, there being 63,641 for and 62,248 against consolidation. This is a close division, but consolidation won.

A great many voters did not express any opinion on the subject of the Greater New-York. The total registration this year in Brooklyn was 191,638, but the combined Gubernatorial vote, which was divided among six candidates, was only about 170,000. Only 125,889 expressed an opinion as to consolidation, leaving about 44,111 who evaded that question altogether.

In the first twenty-four wards the vote was decidedly against consolidation. It was the wards from the Twenty-fifth to the Thirty-first that overcame the adverse majority and carried the day for the Greater New-York These are the new wards, and include the towns which were recently annexed to the city. Flatbush, which is now the Twenty-ninth Ward, gave a majority of 250 for consolidation, and New-Utrecht, now the Thirtieth Ward, voted by a majority of 910 for annexation. Gravesend, the Thirty-first Ward, was opposed by 40 votes to the scheme.

Brooklyn election officials are notoriously slow in sending their returns in to Police Headquarters, and this year they maintained their reputation for dilatoriness.

There was a great deal of indignation among those interested in the subject at the delay occasioned in obtaining any knowledge of the result, and the opinion was expressed that Police Commissioner Welles should have been able to get the returns in earlier.

When it became apparent that the city had really given a tangible majority for consolidation the friends of the Greater New-York project were well pleased.

"I am very happy indeed to know that the city has given a majority in favor of consolidation," said J. S. T. Stranahan last evening to a reporter for The New-York Times. "I think if the people had known that Mr. Strong was to be elected Mayor of New-York many more of them would have voted in favor of it. But the shadow of the Tammany tiger made them dread the consequences of consolidation, and for that reason many who would have voted for it voted against it."

"The Consolidation League," said Secretary Sanders Shanks, "will present a bill to the Legislature this Winter embodying the general consolidation plan. Until the Legislature meets nothing more can be done.

"It is shameful that the returns on consolidation should have been so long withheld. There was no necessity or excuse for it. It was simply willful delay of officials who ought to be made to explain."

Following are the returns for the thirty-one wards:

Ward.	For.	Against.
First	1,895	1,548
Second	345	591
Third	1,248	1,580
Fourth	921	1,020
Fifth	676	1,751
Sixth	2,037	2,528
Seventh	2,765	3,107
Eighth	2,211	1,901
Ninth	2,601	2,839
Tenth	2,650	2,352
Eleventh	1,345	2,069
Twelfth	844	1,804
Thirteenth	1,740	1,755
Fourteenth	970	1,752
Fifteenth	1,327	2,348
Sixteenth	1,347	2,101
Seventeenth	3,329	2,337
Eighteenth	922	1,057
Nineteenth	2,658	2,447
Twentieth	2,208	2,203
Twenty-first	3,614	3,598
Twenty-second	4,461	3,327
Twenty-third	5,716	3,957
Twenty-fourth	1,498	1,219
Twenty-fifth	3,293	2,307
Twenty-sixth	3,217	1,981
Twenty-seventh	1,447	1,906
Twenty-eighth	4,274	3,010
Twenty-ninth	1,055	805
Thirtieth	1,340	430
Thirty-first	578	618
Total	63,641	62,248

Majority for consolidateion, 1,393, with thirteen districts missing.

NOW A CONSOLIDATION BILL.

Andrew H. Green Says It Will Be Prepared as Quickly as Possible.

Andrew H. Green, President of the Commission of Municipal Consolidation Inquiry, which was appointed by the Governor under the provisions of a legislative act for the purpose of creating what is popularly known as "the Greater New-York," was much pleased last evening when he learned that a revision of the figures showed that Brooklyn had voted for consolidation.

"All the communities affected by the proposed consolidation with New-York, he said, had voted in favor of the proposition. The voting in Mount Vernon and some other Westchester towns, which was against consolidation, was an entirely independent matter, as those localities were not included in the scheme which the commission had in view.

When asked what action the commission proposed to take in view of the affirmative voting by the people on consolidation, Mr. Green said:

"I am not prepared at this time to make a detailed statement. It is the duty of the commission, now that the proposition has been accepted by the communities interested, to prepare for submission to the Legislature a bill to carry consolidation into effect. This will be done as promptly and rapidly as possible.

"There are so many interests to be regarded and so many matters of an important character to be considered that we will have to proceed carefully, so that every district affected shall be fairly treated. I consider this a most important juncture, not only for this city, but for the whole contiguous territory, and it must be so considered and treated. We must see to it that the coming consolidation shall be brought about without disturbing anybody or anybody's interests.

"If in the future the residents of any remote district not included in the present scheme desire to come into the consolidation and become a portion of the Greater New-York we shall render it possible for them to do so. I am pleased above all else that everybody interested has had an opportunity to express an opinion on the subject. There is no political or personal feeling in the matter, and I am confident that this scheme of consolidation when carried out will maintain the prestige of this city and be a great benefit to all the sections interested."

Mr. Green recalled the fact that it was on a report submitted by him to the Legislature, in 1868, that the towns of West Farms, King's Bridge, and Fordham, in Westchester County, were annexed to this city in 1873. It is conceded that this annexation has proved satisfactory both to the citizens of New-York and the residents of the annexed district.

A meeting of the commission will probably be held next Tuesday, when the preliminary steps will be taken for the preparation of a consolidation bill for presentation to the Legislature.

"KING" KELLY DIES OF PNEUMONIA.

The Famous Player's Record on the Baseball Field.

Michael J. Kelly, the famous baseball player, died in the Emergency Hospital, Boston, last night, of pneumonia. He had been ill since Monday, when he had gone to Boston to join the London Gaiety Girls Theatrical Company, in which he was to do small comedy parts.

"King" Kelly, as he was dubbed by the occupants of the bleacheries at baseball games, was born at Troy, N. Y., but when young was taken to Paterson, N. J., where he learned to play baseball. He played with the Olympics of Paterson, and did so well that he soon had the offer of a position among professional players. In 1887 he joined the Buckeye Club of Columbus, of which McCormack, the old-time pitcher, was a member. The next year Kelly played in Cincinnati.

It was in 1880 that Kelly joined the Chicago White Stockings, with whom he made his reputation. He developed into a hard hitter and an excellent catcher. The old batteries, McCormack and Kelly, and afterward Clarkson and Kelly, became well known all over the country. When not catching, Kelly usually played in right field. His stealing of bases won for him the expression, "Slide, Kelly, slide!"

The Boston Baseball Club, in 1887, paid Chicago $10,000 for Kelly's release. It was the first time so large a sum had been paid for a baseball player's services. When the Brotherhood was organized, Kelly left the National League and played for Boston in the players' organization.

In 1892 the New-York club secured Kelly's services. He did not get in good playing condition that season, however. Last season he was Captain of the Allentown nine, in Pennsylvania, and afterward was transferred to Yonkers, in the Eastern League. Kelly was popular among the players, and but for his uncertain habits could undoubtedly have held his place in the National League among the younger players.

BOLD FOOTPADS IN BRIDGEPORT.

Otis Lewis Shot, Sandbagged, Robbed, and Left for Dead.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 8.—Otis Lewis, Treasurer of the Co-operative Society of the Wheeler & Wilson Company's works, while returning home last night, was attacked in a dark place by two men and shot, sandbagged, robbed of several hundred dollars, and left lying unconscious on the sidewalk. The boldness with which the crime was perpetrated has startled the whole city.

When Lewis was within a few feet of his own gate he met three men. One of them dealt him a blow in the face and he heard one exclaim, "Now give it to him! Then there was a pistol shot. A blow from a sandbag completed the work.

Lewis is in a serious condition. After the matter had been reported to the police, Charles Glines and Conrad Trenk were arrested in "Jim" Jacques's resort in Water Street. They answered the description given by Lewis. On the way to Police Headquarters Glines tried to shoot a policeman and Trenk resisted and had to be clubbed into submission.

On the prisoners two canvas bags were found containing small change and $150 in bills. The canvas bags were such as Lewis had when assaulted. Both prisoners have served terms in State prison for burglary. This morning they were held in $3,000 bonds for trial in the Superior Criminal Court.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Benjamin Smith, manager of the Westchester Central Telephone office, was attacked by two men as he was going through the Mitchell property on his way home at 6 o'clock this evening. He was compelled to give up $117, a part of his monthly collections.

THEY FIRED THREE SHOTS AT RILEY.

Two Angry Democrats Resented His Remark that Hill Was Buried.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Edwin E. R. Riley, a salesman for the American Grocery Company of New-York, was shot at by two unknown men at his home in Tuckahoe at 10 o'clock last night. Riley takes a great interest in politics, and the recent success of the Republican Party has been very gratifying to him. This fact led up to his exciting experience.

Mr. Riley was about to enter his house when two men drove along the road. Their loud conversation attracted his attention. They were evidently Democrats, and were discussing the defeat of their party and the events which led up to it. They seemed to be in no good-natured mood. These facts flashed across the jocose Mr. Riley's mind, and he resolved to jubilate a little. He shouted at the top of his voice:

"Hill is buried! He got it where the chicken got the axe!"

The reply of the two men came in the shape of three pistol shots in quick succession. Mr. Riley dropped to the ground, thoroughly alarmed. After the firing the men used some vile language, whipped up their horse and drove off. Mr. Riley this morning found the three bullets imbedded in the side of his house. He says that in future he will not attempt to discuss politics with strangers.

Mayor Fitzpatrick's Trial Begun.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 8.—The suit against Mayor John Fitzpatrick for nonfeasance, oppression, malfeasance, and favoritism went to trial this morning before Judge King, in the civil district court. The counsel on both sides are among the ablest lawyers at the bar. The evidence in the case will be long and tedious, involving a review of a large part of the acts of the City Council and other municipal officers, during the last two years. The trial will last at least ten days.

Founders' Day at Mount Holyoke.

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Nov. 8.—Founders' Day was observed at Mount Holyoke College to-day. It was the fifty-seventh anniversary of the founding of the college by Mary Lyon, and many alumnae and friends of the institution were present.

Addresses were made by the Rev. Drs. J. L. Trask of Springfield and W. E. Park of Gloversville, N. Y. The alumnae address was by Miss Laura Watson, '71, Principal of Abbott Academy, Andover. A dinner followed the exercises in the chapel.

Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Guests of Honor.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Ambassador and Mrs. Bayard were to-night the guests of honor at a dinner given by President and Mrs. Cleveland at the White House. All the members of the Cabinet and their wives, except Secretary and Mrs. Smith and Postmaster General and Mrs. Bissell, were present.

Secretary and Mrs. Gresham yesterday sent out cards of invitation for a dinner to-morrow night, to meet Mr. and Mrs. Bayard.

Trial of the Ericsson Postponed.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Nov. 8.—The speed trial of the torpedo boat Ericsson, which was to have occurred to-day, has been postponed to the next fair day on account of a fierce snowstorm.

STUDENT REW WAS MURDERED

HIS FATHER DECLARES HE HAS POSITIVE EVIDENCE.

The Young Man Disappeared Mysteriously from Cornell Oct. 2 and Was Reported to Have Been Drowned in Cayuga Lake — Since Traced Through the Woods to a Farmhouse—His Body Moved Since the Murder, His Father Says.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 8.—"Positive evidence that my son was murdered has been obtained."

This startling statement was made to-day by E. B. Rew, father of Frederick G. Rew, who disappeared mysteriously from Cornell University, at Ithaca, Oct. 2.

Two days after young Rew disappeared President Schurman of Cornell telegraphed to Mr. Rew informing him that his son could not be found.

Mr. Rew took the next train for Ithaca, where, after spending nearly a week dragging Cayuga Lake and searching the city, he gave his boy up as lost. Mr. Rew believed that his son had been accidentally drowned, and offered a reward of $150 for the recovery of the body.

A few days ago he had reason to change his mind. He received a telegram asking him to come to Ithaca at once. He went, and was overjoyed to learn that traces of his lost son had been found. Mr. Rew returned home yesterday, and to-day made the statement quoted. Continuing, he said:

"I went to Ithaca in response to a telegram from the Chief of Police, who informed me that Fred had not been drowned in the lake, that traces of him had been found eight miles from Ithaca. We learned these facts: Fred left his boarding house at 11 o'clock in the morning and went to the boathouse, where he tried to hire a boat. There was a great deal of excitement on account of two boys having been drowned two days before, and all the boats were being used by parties searching for the bodies.

"When he couldn't get a boat Fred went back to his boarding house, procured a lunch, and went over the hills, evidently on a chestnuting tour. In the afternoon he stopped at a farmhouse eight miles from Ithaca, where he bought a lunch. He told the farmer's daughter who he was, and that he was attending Cornell. The girl was a school teacher, and asked him many questions about his studies.

"There can be no mistake the boy was Fred, for he mentioned his mother and myself. About 2 o'clock Fred said: 'Well, I must be going; I've got to get back to college at 4:30 o'clock to take a lesson in music.'

"He started out toward Ithaca, and we have traced him within three miles of the place. He stopped at another farmhouse for a drink of water, and about three miles from the city met a farmer, whom he asked if he was on the right road. A short distance further on he was met by somebody and murdered."

"Do you know this to be a fact, Mr. Rew?" asked the reporter.

"Yes, Sir," he replied. "When I tell you he was murdered, I'm telling what I know to be a fact. The body has been moved since the murder." Mr. Rew refused to tell anything further. "The detectives will have it all cleared up in a few days, and then I'll give you the whole story," he said.

The reward for the recovery of the body has been increased to $1,000, half of which is offered by the college at Ithaca.

NOW FOR FREE RAW MATERIALS.

Ambassador Bayard Says the Path of Duty Is Unmistakable.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 8. — Ambassador Thomas F. Bayard, speaking to-day about Tuesday's election, said that he had no idea that the change of power was lasting, or even meant to be lasting.

"I don't want to run afoul of those gentlemen who were responsible for the delay in the passage of the Tariff bill," said Mr. Bayard, "but, as I say, the path of duty is unmistakable, and the necessity for pure Democratic tariff legislation was never so great as it is now. The bills for free raw materials should be passed immediately, and then the country will be able to contemplate the Democratic idea of the tariff in full working order for two years before another national election rolls around. If this is done, I have little fear that the verdict will be unsatisfactory in 1896."

Ambassador Bayard will sail from New-York early next Tuesday morning for England.

Matrimony as a Business Venture.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 8.—W. H. Sanderson, brother of Samuel Sanderson, the noted horseman of Covington, Ky., was arrested here to-day on a charge of bigamy. Oct. 27 he married Helen Hensgel of Leavenworth, Kan., whose family is one of the wealthiest in that city. She also has a fortune in her own right.

Six months ago Sanderson married Eliza Flood at Nevada, Mo., and a brother of his Leavenworth wife caused his arrest. Sanderson was making a big splurge on the money of his bride.

He confessed that he had been making a business of getting married as a financial venture, and that Miss Hensgel was his sixth wife. He is twenty-seven years of age.

The Pistol Over a Game of Dice.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 8.—John A. Rabineau, manager of the Albemarle Club, shot and mortally wounded Otto Frayser, son of Policeman Frayser, this morning. The parties had been engaged in a game of dice the night before, and, a quarrel ensuing, Frayser struck Rabineau. The affair was settled, and the two became apparently good friends, but this morning, while they were drinking together, words passed, and Rabineau drew a pistol and fired, with the result stated above.

An Italian Will Make the Model.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 8.—The committee appointed to select a model for the statue of Père Marquette to be placed in the Capitol at Washington has decided on the model submitted by Signor Trentanove of Florence, Italy.

The price of the statue will be $8,000. There were thirteen other models offered in competition. Trentanove's model represents a Jesuit priest holding a Bible in one hand, the other drawing back his mantle.

Mr. McAdoo's Voluminous Thoughts.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo, who made campaign speeches in three States, when questioned on his return to Washington this morning about the election, replied: "It would take a book to express my feelings and opinions, and Job, who encountered a Republican landslide, with incidental boils and loss of cattle and other things, advised his enemies, not his friends, to become authors."

The Launching of the St. Louis.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—President and Mrs. Cleveland will leave Washington Monday for Philadelphia, where Mrs. Cleveland will christen the new ocean liner St. Louis. They will leave on a special train over the Pennsylvania Railroad, accompanied by members of the Cabinet and the ladies of their families. They will run directly to the shipyards. After the launching the party will partake of a luncheon, returning to Washington in the evening.

RECEPTION AT THE PORTRAIT SHOW.

The First Thursday Tea Enjoyed by a Large Gathering.

At the first Thursday tea, enjoyed yesterday at the Loan Exhibition of Portraits of Women, National Academy of Design, there was a large attendance, and a handsome sum was realized for St. John's Guild and the Orthopaedic Hospital.

While the visitors were viewing the portraits the Hungarian Band, whose services were paid for by James Speyer, gave a concert.

Tea was poured by Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg and Mrs. Charles De Rham, Jr., of the Ladies' Committee, assisted by Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Miss Elinor Robinson, and Mrs. Archie Pell.

Among the visitors to the exhibition were Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt and her daughter, Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt; Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mrs. John A. Lowery, Mrs. William Jay, J. Coleman Drayton, Mrs. William Rutherford Mead, Miss Hewitt, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Mrs. Thomas L. Manson, Jr., Dr. Maynard, Mrs. J. Madison Taylor of Philadelphia, Mrs. Shepard, Mrs. Frederic R. Jones, Mrs. John E. Cowdin, Mrs. John Monroe, Mrs. Woodworth, Miss Woodworth, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Fellowes, Miss Aimée Lawrence, Miss Madeline Lewis, John Beresford, and Mrs. H. B. Hollins.

FEARED TROUBLE FROM STRIKERS.

The Employes of Freedman Brothers Protected by the Police.

The Cloak Manufacturers' Association met last night in the Metropolitan Hotel to receive further subscriptions to the capital stock of $500,000 which was authorized by the article of incorporation.

The meeting was private. It was said all the representative firms on the west side and nearly all the east side manufacturers had taken the stock apportioned to them.

While the meeting was going on there was considerable excitement across the way, at Broadway and Prince Street, where Freedman Brothers have their city factory. The firm employs about 1,500 non-union men and women, and it was rumored that the strikers were preparing to mob the employes.

Freedman Brothers, fearing a repetition of the rioting that took place at Meyer Jonasson & Co.'s factory Wednesday, secured a detail of police to protect their employes when they finished the day's work. This was not until about 9 o'clock.

There was a number of strikers about, but there was no trouble.

SLEIGHING IN THE CATSKILLS.

Snow Five Inches Deep—A Railroad Train Stalled.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Nov. 8.—A severe snowstorm has raged all day in the Catskills, and much snow has fallen.

At Hunter the snow is five inches deep, and is nearly as deep at Big Indian.

In many places there is sleighing. The snow has fallen steadily all day in this city, and the ground is covered with a blanket over two inches thick.

The snowfall is the heaviest on record for so early in the season.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 8.—A heavy snowstorm has raged in Dutchess County all day. Near Millbrook a train on the Newburg, Dutchess and Connecticut Railroad was stalled for two hours. About four inches of snow have fallen.

ROBBED AND BURNED DOWN.

Work of Burglars in the Post Office at Glastonbury Centre.

GLASTONBURY, Conn., Nov. 8.—W. E. Gates's store, at Glastonbury Centre, was destroyed by fire to-day. It contained the Post Office and a large hall over the store.

The fire undoubtedly was caused by burglars, as the safe was found blown open. All the stamps and money were taken. The building belonged to F. C. Covell, and was worth $7,000. It was insured for $3,500. Mr. Gates's stock of goods was valued at $6,000, and was insured for $4,000.

All the mail matter in the Post Office was destroyed. It had been collected from the surrounding neighborhood to be sent to the Hartford Post Office for distribution throughout the country this morning.

CHOCTAW UPRISING FEARED.

An Appeal Made to the Secretary of the Interior for Troops.

MUSKOGEE, Indian Territory, Nov. 8.—This place is wild with excitement over a reported uprising of Indians of the Choctaw Nation against Head Chief Gardner. The trouble arises from the execution of Silon Lewis.

The people of South McAlester have prepared an appeal to the Secretary of the Interior, asking for troops to prevent the uprising.

Friends of Lewis say they will avenge his death by killing the Sheriff of Toboxo County, who officiated at the execution.

Two of the Four Were Drowned.

IRVINGTON, N. J., Nov. 8.—While Morris Fitzgerald, Percy Potter, James Murphy, and John Boine of Piermont were crossing the Hudson in a small boat at 6 P. M. Wednesday they attempted to change seats. The boat was capsized, and Murphy and Boine were drowned. All four were intoxicated.

Women to Have a Party of Their Own.

DENVER, Nov. 8.—It having been demonstrated to-day that the woman's vote in Denver in Tuesday's election was 55 per cent. of the total vote, the leading women have formed a State organization of their own for work in the next national campaign, the purpose being to increase their political power and importance.

Celebrated Their Golden Wedding.

RHINEBECK, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Styles of Rhinebeck celebrated their golden wedding here to-day. Mr. Styles is said to be the oldest jewelry merchant in the State, his store here having been opened in 1790. Mr. Styles is a Director of the Rhinebeck Bank, and is one of the wealthiest men in this village.

The Montgomery Is Ready to Sail.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 8.—The United States cruiser Montgomery has received her torpedo outfit and will sail on Friday or Saturday. According to the present programme she will probably proceed directly to Montgomery, Ala., where she is due on Nov. 15, to receive a silver service from the citizens of that place.

The Governor Is Coming to Town.

ALBANY, Nov. 8.—Gov. Flower and Mrs. Flower will leave here Monday for a ten days' visit in New-York City. The Governor will attend the Twenty-third Regiment's fair in Brooklyn next Wednesday evening. He will be present at the dinner of the New-York Chamber of Commerce at Delmonico's on the evening of Nov. 20.

Appointed to West Point.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The following appointments have been made to the Military Academy: Henry Blow Farrar, St. Joseph, Mo.; William Henry Beall, Hammond, Ind.; George V. R. Mossly, alternate, Evanston, Ill., and Claude Sanford, alternate, Tyler, Texas.

Mr. Strong Did Not Attend.

Mayor-elect Strong was to have visited the exhibition of the portraits of women at the National Academy of Design last evening as the guest of the Ladies' Committee, but he sent word that he had a cold and could not be present.

Married Sixty Years.

WESTERLY, R. I., Nov. 8.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wheeler of Westerly to-day celebrated their sixtieth wedding anniversary.

Telephone Service.—$80 per year and upward, according to use; metallic circuit lines; full long-distance equipment. 18 Cortlandt St.—Adv.

GIVE THE MAYOR FULL POWER

MAKE HIM RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL THE DEPARTMENTS.

SHOULD CONTROL APPOINTIVE PLACES.

Legislation Needed to Bring About a Thorough Reform Government.

MUST ROOT OUT THE OLD ENEMY.

President Seth Low of Columbia College Discusses the Desirable Changes to be Made in This City—The Opportunity, He Declares, Should Be Given to the Mayor to Make a Clean Sweep—He Should Have Men About Him in Sympathy with His Ideas—He Sees No Reason Why Brooklyn's System Would Not Work in New-York—He Advocates Single-Headed Commissions—Chauncey M. Depew Approves of "President Low's System"—Ex-Mayor Grace's Emphatic Views.

The opinions expressed by well-known men in The New-York Times yesterday that the Legislature must confer the power on Mayor Strong to remove appointive officers in the City Government if the full measure of the victory of the people over Tammany is to be realized, were further reinforced by others who discussed the subject.

A Mayor elected by voters who had dropped party politics and supported the single issue of decency and honesty in City Government could not, it is held, be expected to give the people what they asked for so long as the departments were in the hands of the enemy.

The Mayor must be given authority to organize the City Government in accord with his own platform, and thus demonstrate the worth of that platform and his ability to carry it out. The responsibility can not be divided. All agree to this.

Amendments to existing laws, or new enactments which would substantially modify the consolidations act, it was pointed out, were needed.

President Seth Low of Columbia College, who had an important part in bringing into effect the Brooklyn charter, talked of the desired changes in this city to a reporter for The New-York Times last night.

"Ought there to be a clean sweep of all the offices in order to ins

is in recognizing that the law of gravity works in every part of the universe, and I suspect the first condition of good government in a city is in recognizing the idea that for executive work you must trust one man largely and hold him to account. Then, when this system of many unimportant offices comes before the people, see how it works.

A city is not like a country village where every one knows everybody else, but it is a great accumulation of people made up of the nationalities that come from all over the world to this country, and it is pretty hard to find anybody or any large number of men in a city that can take up their city charter and tell you what the function of this officer is or what the function of that one is. But the very moment that you make the office of Mayor so important as the Brooklyn charter has made that office, you accomplish two results: You first make it an an office that any man is glad to hold; it is worth any man's while to be Mayor of a large city under such a charter, because he has a chance of serving the community to some purpose. In the next place, when you bring it before the people, instead of having to try to tell the masses of men what the bearing of this particular office is on that, what you have got to do is simply to say, "The whole character of your City Government for the next two years depends upon which of these two men you elect. Now, which man do you think will give you the best administration?"

That is all there is to the proposition, and that is a proposition that any man in the city can be made to understand.

Dr. Chauncey M. Depew said he believed fully in the system which prevails in Brooklyn, by which the Mayor appoints heads of departments. This system Dr. Depew called "President Low's system."

"I agree with it fully," he said. "The Legislature ought to confer on the Mayor of New-York the power to make removals, and give a clean sweep of Tammany men out of the departments."

"Would a new charter be needed?"

"I think the necessary changes could be made by the enactment of a very simple law."

Thomas C. Platt, when asked about the question of a new charter for this city, said: "I don't know. It seems to me as if there was some sentiment in the city for one, but whether a new charter will be given or amendments added to the present charter are questions that I certainly cannot speak upon with any authority."

Ex-Mayor William R. Grace said he thought the Mayor should have the power of making removals, and that this power could be conferred without the enactment of a new charter.

"I have always advocated," said Mr. Grace, "the vesting in the Mayor of the City of New-York the absolute power of removal of all appointees by him or by his predecessors, filling in his own office, for publication, the reasons why he believes it to be in the interests of the City of New-York that they should be removed.

"The Mayor of the City of Brooklyn on assuming office has that power, but his action is limited to within the first month or two of his administration, which, although a great improvement on the system in New-York, does not go far enough. If the Mayor had the power which I propose should be given him, he would personally be directly responsible to the people for the success of his administration, and could not escape an iota of the responsibility if the departments were not carried on to the satisfaction of the people.

"A law placing that power in his hands would be a very simple one, and could be easily passed in the first days of the Legislature next January.

"If some such law is not passed, or if the people do not insist on the passage of some such law by the next Legislature, immediately on the opening of the session, the victory at the polls of last Tuesday will be to a great extent barren of the results which should properly be expected from it."

SHERIFF BUTTLING TWICE HAPPY.

He Won $10,000 and Thinks He Has an Extra Year in Office.

Sheriff William J. Buttling of Kings County was a happy man yesterday. He won about $10,000 on the result of Tuesday's elections, and he has also been congratulated by lawyers upon the adoption of the constitutional amendments, as by its provision separating municipal from other elections, his term of office is extended a year. This means about $100,000 extra for the Sheriff.

It is claimed that Sheriff Buttling is the only county officer who is benefited, but that City Auditor-elect John R. Sutton and Controller-elect George W. Palmer will also have their terms extended a year.

The Republicans are jubilant because the Kings County Board of Supervisors is Republican, and they will have the work of apportioning the Assembly Districts under the reapportionment amendment. Under the amendment the provision is made that each Senatorial district shall contain three Assembly Districts. This will give Kings County seven Senatorial and twenty-one Assembly Districts.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

(All communications for this column must be addressed to the "City Editor, The New-York Times." Matter which correspondents desire to have used in the Sunday edition of The Times must reach this office not later than Thursday evening.)

—Luncheon to Miss Youeness.—A luncheon was given at the Victoria Hotel Wednesday to Miss Marie Youeness of New-Orleans by Mr. Douglas M. Stanfield of that city and George Stuart Smith of Boston. The party, which was chaperoned by Mrs. Drexel and Mrs. Grenville Winthrop, included Mrs. H. Victor Newcomb, Mrs. John King, Miss Helen King, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Youeness of New-Orleans, Mrs. Frank Carolan of California, Count Franz Bismarck of Prussia, Miss Nina Smith, Miss Bessie Thorne, William H. Aspinwall, Lieut. A. P. Niblack of the flagship New-York, Baron Uechtritz of Berlin, P. F. Collier, E. Malcolm Barker of London, Miss Perkins, Miss Pettit, Miss Winthrop, Clyde Fitch, James B. Townsend, and Hamilton B. Tompkins of Newport. Afterward they went to the cruiser New-York, at the navy yard, where they were guests of Lieut. A. P. Niblack at tea, and were shown through the yard by the courtesy of Admiral Gherardi. A dance followed on board the New-York, the band being provided for the occasion by Admiral Meade.

—Templeton-Edwards Wedding.—The marriage of Miss Margaret Elizabeth Edwards of Albany to Charles B. Templeton, also of that city, will take place next Wednesday at noon, at the Cathedral of All Saints, Albany. Miss Edwards is a daughter of Mrs. M. P. Dumary, and is very popular in Albany society. Mr. Templeton is a graduate of Union College and the Albany Law School. He is a member of several prominent Albany clubs, and of the Alpha Delta Phi Club in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Templeton will receive their friends informally after Dec. 10, Wednesdays, at 213 State Street, Albany.

—Reception of the Harvard Club.—The Harvard Club will give a ladies' reception at its rooms, 27 West Forty-fourth Street, the afternoon of Nov. 17, from 4 until 7 o'clock. The new clubrooms will be thrown open for inspection. Many prominent representatives of Harvard Alumni are in charge of the affair, including August Belmont, Peter Townsend Barlow, the Rev. Dr. Arthur Brooks, James C. Carter, Joseph H. Choate, Dr. Charles McBurney, and Robert S. Minturn.

—Miss F. J. Hunt Engaged.—The engagement is announced of Miss Frances Johnston Hunt to Stephen Welles Martyn of Chicago. The wedding will take place the first week in December at Fair Oaks, the country home of the bride's grandfather, near Baltimore. Miss Hunt has spent most of her time abroad since the death of her father in this city three years ago. She has lived with her grandfather since her return to this country.

—Here and There.—Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Mills of 157 West Eighty-sixth Street and the Misses Mills will sail for this country from Genoa Nov. 15, on the Kaiser Wilhelm after a four months' trip on the Continent. Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Graham and the Misses Graham, who have been abroad since the latter part of June, will sail for this country before Dec. 1.

—Marriage of Miss O. W. Condit.—The Protestant Episcopal Church of the Heavenly Rest, Forty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, will be the scene of an interesting wedding Dec. 3 at 5 o'clock, when Miss Olive W. Condit will be married to Edward E. Hall.

—The Duchess of Marlborough Entertaining.—The Duchess of Marlborough, who has been suffering from a severe attack of bronchitis, has recovered her good health, and is entertaining a house party at her country home, Deepdene, Dorking, England.

—Mrs. J. M. T. Pope to Receive.—Mrs. J. Monroe Taylor Pope of 212 West Fifty-ninth Street will receive informally this afternoon and Nov. 15 and 22 from 4 until 7 o'clock P. M.

The Hon. George M. Stearns Honored.

From The Boston Journal.

The Hon. George M. Stearns of Chicopee and Springfield has left his own home to reside in Brookline. The Hampden County Bar Association tendered him a complimentary dinner, which Mr. Stearns has declined on the score of ill health, in a letter expressive of his regret at severing the warm associations which have grown up out of his residence of forty-two years in that region.

THE CHEMISTRY OF PASKOLA

EXPERTS TESTIFY TO THE COMPOSITION OF THE FOOD.

The Defense Opens in the Celebrated Case on Trial in Cincinnati—Chemists, Like Doctors, Do Not Always Agree in Their Conclusions—Testimony Which Is Calculated to Becloud the Mind of the Average Juror—Yesterday's Proceedings.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 8.—To-day's hearing in the trial of the Paskola case was monotonous, so far as matters of human interest were concerned. So far as questions of chemistry went, it was most interesting, for, in the course of the testimony, prosecution and defense fairly locked horns, and the jurymen were left to settle problems of positive statement and positive denial as best they could.

In a general way it can be stated that the prosecution closed its first presentation of its case and the defense began its work. That is a bald summary of the day's doings, but, after all, it best presents the present state of affairs. Nobody has any notion of what the dozen jurymen, laymen all of them, think the evidence so far presented means. The disinterested observer is simply at sea and without any clue to the notions the jurors may cherish about the case.

The State put Prof. C. T. P. Fennel on the stand when court opened this morning. He testified that he took one and a half ounces of the contents of the bottle of Paskola which figures in the case and asked Dr. Julius H. Eichberg to make a physiological test. Dr. Eichberg and Dr. Kramer made this experiment. In addition to what they took from the bottle, Prof. Fennel said he had a sample he reserved for further tests. Except for these, he said, he knew of no withdrawals of the contents of the bottle. None, to his knowledge, had been made since the beginning of the trial.

Asked if placing the bottle in boiling water would kill any ferment, he said that probably it would. To the best of his knowledge the bottle in question had never been above the normal temperature of the atmosphere. Heating to boiling point would probably drive out the sulphurous acid odor, but it would also probably burst the bottle.

"Last night," said Prof. Fennel, "I bought six bottles of Paskola from different sources. In addition I have a bottle of the original preparation, supposed to contain a ferment and albumen, given to me by Mr. Russell."

Prof. Fennel then testified that he found a wide difference in the taste and smell of the bottles of Paskola he had bought.

Bottle No. 1 differed entirely in these respects from the bottle bought from Franken, and introduced in evidence. Bottle No. 2 had the same odor as that put now on trial. No. 3 had no sulphurous acid odor; its taste was slightly more acid than that of No. 1. Any ferment present, Prof Fennel said, must be in the odor of a pepsin ferment. In making tests, meats and oysters must be excluded, for the reason that meats contain, from the moment the animal is killed, a decomposition product, which, in case of a test, would result in a peptone reaction. The albumen test was the only satisfactory one. Prof. Fennel went on to say that he took the albumen of a boiled egg and treated it with the article in question without results. In one case he used the old bottle of Paskola, given to him by Mr. Russell. In the others he used the various bottles he had purchased, with and without the addition of hydrochloric acid. In none of the tests was the albumen changed.

He put in evidence the half dozen test tubes in which the experiments were made to substantiate his statements. In three of these cases, he said, the experiments were made under the conditions asked for by the defense, with hydrochloric acid added, as would be the case in the stomach.

Prof. Fennel also said that he had made another test with equal portions of concentrated solution and hydrochloric acid, but had secured no reaction.

The first witness for the defense was Milton Franken, the clerk for Druggist W. J. Hall, who figures as the defendant. He testified to the facts of the purchase of a bottle of Paskola by Mr. Luebbing, the assistant Dairy and Food Commissioner, who, the witness remarked, said that he was going to make a case through John D. Parke & Sons, jobbers of this city. Mr. Hall, the proprietor of the store, asked why the State should pick out this firm. The witness said that he gave Dr. William Dickore, a chemist, a bottle out of the same stock from which Mr. Luebbing was served. So far as he knew, all the Paskola that Druggist Hall carried came from John D. Parke & Sons.

John H. Francis, a druggist at Fourth and Sycamore Streets, who bought Paskola from the Stein & Vogeler Company of this city, testified to selling a bottle of it to Chemist Richard Huffman.

F. M. Denecke, buyer for Parke & Sons, said that his firm had sold Paskola to W. J. Hall. It did not make sales to Prof. Fennel. The witness recollected sending Prof. L. Russell to Prof. Fennel's drug store on Oct. 6 to buy a half-dollar bottle of Paskola. Russell returned with the bottle. A week and a half ago Russell and the witness took it to Prof. Louis Schmidt, who has a laboratory on Fourth Street.

W. J. Hall, proprietor of the store in which Franken (the defendant) is employed, had the stand for a few minutes. He testified that his last purchase of Paskola was made about Sept. 1.

W. L. Russell, who bought the bottle of Paskola at Prof. Fennel's drug store, proved on examination to be a commission merchant. He testified to buying it, marking it, and afterward taking it to Prof. Schmidt. Mr. Denecke was with him on this occasion. On cross-examination he developed a rather poor memory about the way in which the bottle was marked for identification.

Mr. Denecke was recalled to testify to pasting a label on the bottle bought at Prof. Fennel's store. Mr. Russell removed it when the bottle had reached the office of Prof. Schmidt.

Once more Prof. Fennel was called to the stand to testify that he had bought Paskola from two jobbing houses of this city.

The examination of Prof. Louis Schmidt occupied nearly all the afternoon session. He said that he was a chemist, and had studied at the University of Cincinnati and the Massachusetts School of Technology. He was chemist of the Department of Health of Cincinnati, of the Cities of Covington and Newport, Ky., and of several corporations in this city. Prof. Fennel had asked him to analyze Paskola on the Monday of the week in which Oct. 25 occurred. Prof. Fennel told him that it was a court case; he thought Paskola was mentioned. The witness agreed to call at Prof. Fennel's laboratory the next day. Keeping his appointment, he made a polarization test and found the substance contained glucose. Prof. Fennel and Chemist William Simonson, who were there, busied themselves with other tests.

Prof. Schmidt said that he asked Prof. Fennel if he had found nitrogen. Prof. Fennel said that he had not found it.

The witness went on to say that he took a sample of the article to his own laboratory and made a test for nitrogen. He found seven-tenths of 1 per cent. This was reported to Prof. Fennel the next day in a letter, in which the writer said that he differed from Prof. Fennel and Mr. Simonson in regard to the merits of the preparation in question. On Oct. 26 he sent to Prof. Fennel another letter, in which he said that he had had a visit from a lawyer for the Paskola Company, that he was to meet their chemists, and that he thought it fair to notify Prof. Fennel of the facts. If he and the Paskola Company's chemists agreed, he would feel free to appear on their side of the case.

Then, the witness said, he made further tests of Paskola at the request of Mr. Granger of counsel for the defense. An objection to this evidence started all the lawyers to arguing, until Justice Tyrrell felt forced to interfere. Herbert Dye, junior counsel for the defense, happened to be on his feet at the time, and he caught the burden of the Court's censure.

"But I've been standing here as meek as a lamb," Mr. Dye protested.

"Yes," said the Justice, with deep disgust, "you look it."

Then Prof. Schmidt said that he took half an ounce of Paskola and put it in a bottle labeled No. 1. In No. 2 he put half an ounce of glucose. Three-fourths of an ounce of raw beef was placed in each bottle, and there was added to each half a pint of water, with two-tenths of 1 per cent. of hydrochloric acid. The bottles were placed in water of a temperature of 98° Fahrenheit. In ten minutes, the witness said, the meat in the Paskola bottle began to assume a different color and the solution became cloudy. He drew off some of the liquid in an hour, and found digestion going on. Two or three hours later he took another sample, getting peptone. There was no change in the glucose bottle. As a result of his experiment, he held that Paskola contained digestive ferments.

Prof. Schmidt also said that he made tests with pork and egg albumen. Both were digested, the pork (raw) in two hours. In regard to Prof. Fennel's tests, the witness did not think the eggs were shredded sufficiently. Prof. Fennel's analysis, Prof. Schmidt said, would not show glucose, inasmuch as nitrogen was present. There should be no nitrogen in commercial glucose.

"Paskola," the witness said, "differs from glucose in that it helps to digest food when taken into the stomach, and contains digestive ferments."

Ex-Judge Dye subjected Prof. Schmidt to a long and exhaustive cross-examination. A large part of it was devoted to queries tending to show that the witness, after being first approached by the State, had finally turned upon the side of the defense. Ex-Judge Dye's eyeglasses failed him in the course of this examination, and the senior juryman produced a pair of spectacles warranted to fit any eyes. "Any man who is vain enough to wear eyeglasses instead of spectacles must expect to suffer," commented Justice Tyrrell, but he allowed the transfer from juror to counsel to be made.

Prof. Schmidt described the methods of manufacturing glucose. Nitrogen, he said, might get into glucose, but in that case the product would not keep for any great length of time. If he had such a lot of glucose he would pump sulphurous acid gas through it. That would stop fermentation for a time. In the course of a dissertation on the methods of making experiments he remarked that the peasants in Ireland, in cooking their potatoes, left the middle of the tubers hard inside that they should not digest too quickly and that the persons eating them should the longer postpone the pangs of hunger.

"Repeat that," recommended the court; "it's a good thing to know."

The lawyers for the State asked Prof. Schmidt to look up some authorities on chemical questions involved in the case, and then the hearing was adjourned until to-morrow morning. Among the spectators in court to-day were Prof. J. M. Lloyd, the most famous chemist in this part of the world; and Justice Cushman, who, being likely to try some of the Food and Dairy Commission cases, is anxious to see how they are carried on.

FOR CLEVER GIRLS.

Something They Should Know in Addition to Languages and Music.

It has been cynically said that women keep the doctors alive. That a girl should learn a little French and German and a little music, is considered of more consequence than that she should know the laws of her own life. So the world is full of sickly women who might be well. They are pale and nervous, martyrs to headache and indigestion, and they complain that "the least thing upsets them."

Well, ladies, there is not the slightest need of this state of things. Your pains in the back and your suffering from heavy colds after a trifling exposure to autumnal or wintry air simply means that you need something to revive the flagging energies of your bodies. Once get the blood circulating briskly and the nerves in proper shape, and you will be surprised to see how soon you will be rid of that miserable, half-sick condition.

The standard stimulant for ailing women is Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. After work in the household, worry at a sick bed, emotional strain, or any of the other common causes of debility in women, Duffy's Pure Malt is a very fountain of new life. It is prepared by skilled chemists, and is free from anything that could possibly be harmful.

Not a beverage, but an article rich in medicinal virtue, it urges the torpid body to a proper performance of all its functions. Wherever a perfect, wholesome stimulant is wanted, Duffy's Pure Malt is prescribed. Ladies recommend it to each other.

COL. STRONG'S CAMPAIGN EXPENSES.

It Cost Him $3,359—First of the Candidates to File a List.

Mayor-elect Col. William L. Strong filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday afternoon, as required by law, a statement of his campaign expenses.

Col. Strong swears that the entire amount expended by him or for him in his campaign was $3,359. He itemizes the amount as follows:

Regular Republican organization of the County and City of New-York,	$1,000.
State Democracy organization,	$1,000.
Anti-Tammany organization,	$1,000.
Expenses for personal headquarters at 16 West Twenty-ninth Street,	$200.
Cab hire,	$159.

Col. Strong is the first of the candidates in Tuesday's election to file an account of expenses. The law allows ten days in which to enter the accounts.

Clarence Ladd-Davis was the second candidate to file a statement of his expenses. He was a candidate for Assembly in the Ninth District. He says that he spent but $10, directly or indirectly, during the campaign. For printing and distributing cards it cost him $7.50, and $2 more was expended in hiring a hall in which to hold a meeting. The remaining fifty cents, which goes to make up the bill of this candidate was a contribution to the County Committee of the People's Party.

Statements Filed in Albany.

ALBANY, Nov. 8.—Candidates for office to-day filed with the Secretary of State statements of election expenses as follows:

William Rumsey, candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court in the Seventh Judicial District, paid $50 to the Bath Republican Town Committee for clubroom rent and making a canvass.

Newton M. Curtis, the successful Congressional candidate in the Twenty-second District, contributed $100 each to the Fulton, Saratoga, and St. Lawrence Republican County Committees, $50 to the Hamilton County Committee, and expended $91 for pasters, printing, and postage.

James S. Sherman, the successful candidate in the Twenty-fifth Congressional District, expended $1,631, of which $800 went to the Oneida County Republican Committee and $500 to the Herkimer County Committee. He spent $31 in entertaining the Herkimer County Republican Committee, and the remainder was spent for traveling expenses and printing.

A Tariff Reform Congressman.

From The Baltimore Sun.

Maryland, in common with other States, suffered yesterday from the depressing effect of Senatorial treachery. The returns present a discouraging array of greatly-reduced Democratic majorities and actual losses, but in the general result in Maryland there is at least one substantial source of consolation, and that is to be found in the election of Mr. John K. Cowen in the Fourth Congressional District. If, as the dispatches indicate, Mr. Wilson is defeated in the Second District of West Virginia, the Democratic Party will have in Mr. Cowen an able successor to Mr. Wilson's position as the leader and exponent of tariff reform in the House of Representatives. The Democratic Party will need a strong, able, and fearless champion in the next Congress, and it will find such a man in John K. Cowen. Mr. Wilson's defeat is deeply to be regretted. He made a magnificent fight against great odds, and he loses nothing in fame or honor by the result.

Given Their Titles in Tax Bills.

From The Boston Transcript.

According to an old real estate valuation list of the town of Natick, made 106 years ago, the number of resident taxpayers was 185, and non-residents 58. The largest estate assessed was that of Lieut. Abel Perry, at £33. The largest non-resident owner was Major J. Jones Spooner of Holliston, whose tax was £38. There were two Colonels, two Major, thirteen Captains, eleven Lieutenants, and seven Ensigns to add dignity to the list. Two persons were rated as Squires, two as Deacons, and four as doctors. Five widows paid taxes, and eight colored persons were assessed on realty. No Indian names appear on the list, as at that time the Commonwealth had assumed control of the lands and given notes for their value to individual proprietors.

THE RHYNLAND IS OVERDUE

BUT HER OWNERS EXPECT TO HEAR FROM HER TO-DAY.

She Sailed from This Port on Oct. 24, and Should Have Arrived at Antwerp Last Sunday—Strong Gales and High Seas as Well as Icebergs Reported by Incoming Vessels—The Rhynland, However, Is Under Safe Management.

Many of the friends of the passengers on the Red Star Line steamer Rhynland, which sailed from this port for Antwerp on Oct. 24, called at the office of the company's agents yesterday, at 6 Bowling Green, and inquired anxiously if the steamship had been yet reported. The steamship left her pier at Fulton Street and North River at 1:30 P. M. on Oct. 24, and cleared Sandy Hook bar at 3:10 P. M. She is not an exceedingly fast sailer, but under ordinary circumstances she should have reached the Scheldt by Sunday last, but up to last night she had not been reported.

On Oct. 25 the Rhynland was passed by an incoming steamer several hundred miles east of Sandy Hook, but since then she has not been reported or sighted.

The steamship Berlin of the American Line left her pier here two and one-half hours before the Rhynland sailed, and reached Southampton a day late. She is owned by the International Navigation Company, the same company that controls the Rhynland, and reported having met very severe weather. Her progress was considerably retarded, and during a heavy gale she lost one of her officers, who was washed overboard.

Shipping men in this city say that the Rhynland probably met the same kind of weather as the Berlin, and that it may have kept her late, or that possibly the heavy seas have caused a break in the steamer's machinery. The Rhynland carried 180 passengers, 163 of whom were in the steerage. She is commanded by Capt. Mills and carries a crew of 150. She is a sister ship to the Belgenland, built by the Barrow Steamship Company, the same company that built, among others, the City of Rome and the New York. She is of 3,689 tons burden, and is 423 feet long.

Her first and second saloon passengers on this trip were:

Mrs. Annie Reed, Miss Mabel T. Reed, Miss Annie S. Reed, Allan H. Fuller, Dr. L. B. Daboll, Miss B. C. Boudinot, Dr. J. M. Huntington, the Rev. and Mrs. Sommerset, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Boge, Miss Rosa Frey, G. Casabo, Miss Yacque, J. L. Chamberlain, and Harry Chamberlain.

At the office of the International Navigation Company yesterday James A. Wright, the manager, said that the company had no fears for the safety of the steamer.

"The violent storms," said Mr. Wright, "that are now active on the Atlantic may have retarded the steamer's progress, but that is about all there is to it. She is a stoutly-built steamship and is handled by a man who knows the sea well. It is nothing new for her to be late, for on a former occasion, when there were violent storms on the Atlantic, she was sixteen days overdue in a passage between Halifax and Antwerp. She will probably be reported by to-morrow."

The Havel, from Bremen, and the Tyrian, from Port Maria, report high seas and strong gales. The latter vessel passed a derelict schooner, with main and mizzen masts standing and foremast broken off. The schooner was waterlogged. The steamer Geestemunde, from Dantzic, Oct. 20, had a rough passage, and on Oct. 31 ran into a heavy gale, with high seas and heavy rain squalls. On Tuesday she was in the midst of a hurricane, with tremendous high seas, and passed a large iceberg with two peaks. The berg was 150 feet high and 1,000 feet long. Off the Newfoundland coast two other smaller icebergs were met.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

Gov. Flower Appoints the Last Thursday of the Month.

ALBANY, Nov. 8.—Gov. Flower to-day issued the following Thanksgiving proclamation:

"State of New-York, Executive Chamber.

The law of the State justly recognizes the observance during each year of a day of general thanksgiving and prayer. Custom has established the precedent of observing such a holiday during the season of harvest, and in accordance with that custom, and by virtue of the authority vested in me by law, I do hereby designate and appoint Thursday, the twenty-ninth day of November, as the day to be thus observed by the people of this State.

Let the day be marked by public worship and by appropriate expression of the gratitude which the people of our State must feel toward Him who in the year now drawing to a close has preserved us from war, riot, and pestilence, and has blessed us with abundant harvests, has established conditions for a return of industrial and commercial prosperity, and has in manifold other ways given us evidence of His thoughtful care and Divine mercy. To Him as the Author and Giver of these blessings let us render our heartfelt thanks as a people, and to our expressions of praise let us add our earnest supplications for divine help in upholding truth and righteousness in this Commonwealth and in the Nation, to the end that in private life or in public station high ideals may inspire the people and thereby insure good citizenship and good government.

Let that day also be marked by the generous expression of sympathy with the poor, the afflicted, and the unfortunate. The ways of God are often inscrutable, and those whom He loveth He sometimes chasteneth, but amid distress, sorrow, and misfortune human faith in Divine goodness will ever be strong when the genuine spirit of human fellowship, reflecting the love of our Heavenly Father, pervades society, and by its practical manifestations of sympathy and kindness banishes despair, revives hope, and "makes the whole world kin."

Done at the capital in the City of Albany, this eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and ninety-four.

ROSWELL P. FLOWER.

By the Governor:
T. S. WILLIAMS, Private Secretary.

Laying a Tunnel in 50 Feet of Water.

From The Rockland (Me.) Star.

One of the biggest undertakings in waterworks construction in the State of Maine is that part of the Bath water-works extension that must cross the Kennebec River to give the city a water supply from Nequasset Lake, in Woolwich. From the Bath shore to the Woolwich side is nearly 3,000 feet and the depth of water from 40 to 50 feet at low tide. The sixteen-inch pipe, each section 12 feet long, is put together on a scow and lowered to the bottom of the river by means of a long slide, inclined at an angle of 25 degrees. Three serious accidents have occasioned the managers much trouble, but the work will be carried through in spite of difficulties. The different pieces of pipe are connected by movable elbow joints, making the whole an immense flexible tube.

When Too Wakeful.

From The Sanitary Era.

For sleeplessness, tire one of the special senses, say sight or hearing, by letting the eyes wander, or by listening to some monotonous sound, without fixing attention. It may succeed, or it may not; but cannot do worse than the rest of the thousand and one prescriptions for the same purpose. A dull reader or, better, a humdrum preacher is the only infallible soporific.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

A Sample Three.

Just to give you an idea of "what's up" in China Closets this year.

One—Antique oak, large, richly-carved curved glass sides; glass doors, heavy glass shelves.

Another—One of the much-liked corner closets—doesn't need much room. Simply carved, single door, glass shelves.

Another — Mahogany, mahogany shelves, glass doors. Low, quaint, old-fashioned; the very closet for old china to rest in.

We make them. The advantage in quality and price is yours, if you directly

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,
NEAR BROADWAY.

A GREAT EPIDEMIC!

OF HOARSENESS is a natural result of the late political snowstorm. Whether it comes from HOWLING OR TRUMPETING, though—a bottle of

RIKER'S EXPECTORANT

Will Clear your Voice, Cure your Cold, ward off Pneumonia, and make you feel as jolly as ONE OF THE "ELECT."

Only 50 cts., remember. And if it don't cure, you can go right back and get your money. Of your druggist, or—at

Riker's,

6th Ave., cor. 22d Street.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Annual Report of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Road.

The third annual report of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad shows that for the year ended June 30, 1894, the gross earnings were $9,877,290, operating expenses and taxes $7,205,941, and net earnings $2,671,870. This is an increase in net earnings of $93,893. There was a decrease in gross earnings of $510,910.

President Henry C. Rouse says: "The decrease of gross earnings for the year was less than 5 per cent., and this was more than compensated by the economies in operation. The recovery of business which has been generally witnessed since the close of the fiscal year has added largely to earnings for three months past, as follows: August earnings, $840,049; increase, $135,579; September earnings, $1,026,681; increase, $131,085; October earnings, $1,417,964; increase, $129,737. This increase gives promise of continuance and of a return to normal traffic conditions. Should this prove to be the case, the management can contemplate with confidence the approach of the period when the income bond coupons become obligatory, entailing an increased charge for interest. The company's prosperity has enabled it heretofore to anticipate by one-half its liability on the income bonds, and the moderate additional charge involved in the other half after February, 1896, need cause no disquietude.

"In the year the Southwestern Coal and Improvement Company purchased 1,092 acres of coal land in Cherokee County, Kan., containing 7,968,000 tons of coal, which can be reached by constructing a short spur sixteen miles in length from near Parsons, Kan. This will save the company on its own fuel more than three times the annual interest upon the cost of the extension.

"Notwithstanding necessary curtailments of expenditure for improvement the management has replaced light bridges with adequate structures, renewed track where heavy coal traffic is concentrated, and made some additions to its motive power, the means being furnished by sale of various miscellaneous securities in the treasury."

Freight Rates in the Southwest.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 8.—At a meeting of the Executive Board of the Southwestern Traffic Association, held in New-York Oct. 9 to 11 inclusive, a resolution was adopted providing that the question of rates and divisions between Texas points and points in Cincinnati, Louisville, Knoxville, Nashville, Atlanta, and Carolina territories be referred to the Chairman of the association, with power to adjust the same in a manner that would, in his judgment, be equitable to all interests.

Yesterday Chairman Day promulgated his decision, which provides for a continuation of the existing proportional rates on iron and iron articles applicable west of the Mississippi River, which will have the effect of continuing the present through rates on those commodities. His decision requires, however, that on all other traffic lines west of the Mississippi River, north of Vicksburg, and lines from New-Orleans and Shreveport, La., shall charge their full local rates, which has the effect of materially advancing the through rates from the Southeast territory. This decision refers only to territory south of Louisville, Cincinnati, Knoxville, and seaboard territories, including what is now known as Nashville, Atlanta, and Carolina territory; the Chairman had reserved his decision relative to Louisville, Cincinnati, and Knoxville territories until a further investigation of conditions can be made.

Opposition to a Street Railway.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Nov. 8.—The Supreme Court to-day rendered a decision adverse to the Asbury Park and Belmar Street Railway Company, which runs its road through Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Bradley Beach, and Neptune City, terminating at Belmar. A year ago the Common Council of Neptune City granted a franchise to the company. Edward Batchelor of Philadelphia, who owns $1,000,000 worth of property in Neptune City, was opposed to the road. He claimed that the franchise was not granted legally, because a majority of the property owners along the line had not consented to the road being built. Mr. Batchelor carried the case to the Supreme Court.

The decision, it is expected, will prevent the company from running its cars. The company will carry the case to the Court of Errors and Appeals.

The Reading Plan.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—The Olcott-Earle Committee, which has undertaken to reorganize the Reading Railroad, this afternoon announced that more than a sufficient amount of Reading general mortgage bonds has been deposited with the committee with which to institute foreclosure proceedings should its plan of reconstruction not become operative. The amount of bonds required for foreclosure is about $4,460,000, and up to the close of business to-day and exclusive of to-day's deposits in New-York, $4,514,000 of the securities had been deposited with the committee by assenting bondholders.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railway received bids for extension of line between South McAlester, Indian Territory, and Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, in St. Louis on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of last month, and in Philadelphia from Oct. 28 to Nov. 1. After receiving all bids the company proceeded to auction off the work to the contractors who would take the most second mortgage bonds for their pay. It was said yesterday that the award had been auctioned to George Good & Co. of Philadelphia, who are said to be interested in the enterprise.

—The Detroit, Bay City and Alpena Railroad was sold, at auction, yesterday, to the bondholders of the road. The consideration was $1,000,000. It is reported that a reorganization will follow.

—A. M. Kidder & Co. have withdrawn their opposition to the reorganization of the Ohio Valley Road and have deposited their bonds with the committee.

—S. H. Wenck has resigned as Auditor of the Erie Dispatch.

Statistics of French Farmers.

From The American Register, Paris.

M. Viger, Minister of Agriculture, in a speech recently delivered at Chinon, in the Department of the Indre, said: "According to recent statistics there are in France 2,151,000 proprietors who cultivate their own land. There are besides 3,525,000 persons who cultivate the land either on lease as farmers or on half account with the actual proprietors. These latter are called métayers. Many large domains are broken up into small lots and are cultivated either by single tenants or by rural syndicates." These facts show the enormous difficulties that the Socialists have to encounter in the rural campaign they have just undertaken.

Lemonade a Microbe Destroyer.

From The Sanitary Era.

Further researches by M. Girard, chief of the Paris municipal laboratory, concerning the bacilli of cholera and typhoid fever have confirmed the efficacy of acids in destroying microbes. He finds citric acid to be the most useful and powerful of all. One gram, he says, added to a quart of tainted water, will destroy all the microbes that may be in it. Consequently, he recommends the use of natural lemonade as an excellent beverage at all times, and especially during epidemics.

Quick Repentance.

From The Boston Herald.

Eight divorces were granted in this State, in 1893, to persons who had been married less than six months, and to seventeen persons who had been married more than six months, but less than a year. One hundred and ninety-six persons had been married more than twenty years, and forty-nine persons had been married more than thirty years before applying for a divorce. The whole number of divorces granted last year was 1,703.

BISHOPS HAVE A WORDY WAR

CHAPLAIN McCABE'S BRAND STARTS A FIRE OF DISCORD.

He and Bishop Andrews Indulge in Personalities at the Session of the Methodist Episcopal General Missionary Committee—The Chaplain Secures an Investigation of the Spending of Money and Then Begins a Fight on Missionary Funds.

The annual conference of the General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which is in session at the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, had a very interesting session yesterday, at which it was made clear that the members were not in harmony.

Hot words were used, which had a tendency to make the breach wider between certain members of the committee.

About fifteen members were present. Bishop John P. Newman presided.

The Rev. Louis A. Banks, pastor of the church, opened the session with prayer, and then the conference discussed the subject, "Missionary Information by Publication."

Chaplain McCabe, in an earnest speech, said this work was costing $4,000, when he believed that $600 was all that was necessary. He ended by asking that a committee of inquiry be appointed to look into the matter. This was the brand that started the fiery discord later in the day.

Bishop Newman appointed J. B. Chaffee, G. B. Wright, J. F. Goucher, Dr. J. M. Buckley, C. Crawford, J. H. Harris, W. H. Sheer, and Chaplain McCabe as the committee of investigation

The next question that was attended to by the conference was that of domestic missions, and Bishops E. G. Andrews of New-York moved that the percentage of appropriations should be 57½ for foreign and 42½ for home work. This would take 2½ per cent. from the home field and add it to the foreign. In advocacy of his motion, Bishop Andrews said:

"Our home missions have not been as salutary as we have been led to belive, and very many of the small donations we make of $50 to $100 are practically lost. They have been in no way helpful."

Chaplain McCabe moved to lay the motion on the table, and in a sarcastic way said that Bishop Andrew's education had been neglected. He accused Bishop Andrews of having always in meetings opposed appropriations for struggling members in the West who were only in need of $100.

"That is false!" cried Bishop Andrews. He advanced toward Chaplain McCabe and demanded that the Chaplain show where he had ever opposed him.

"I did not keep a memorandum," was the Chaplain's answer.

He then referred to the manner in which some married preachers were living in the West—on $300 a year. He spoke of the terrible droughts, told of the cows feeding on wild weeds, and stated that the ministers could not get any more money until the farmers had raised a crop, and some of them had not done that in two years.

"We can't do what we would for either home or foreign missions," said Bishop Fowler of Minnesota, and, when Chaplain McCabe interrupted him, Bishop Fowler retorted:

"You keep quiet," at the same time advancing toward the platform.

Dr. Crawford of New-York begged that all personalities should cease at once, but Bishop Andrews continued:

"His assault upon me is scandalous."

Bishop Newman called the divines to order and admonished them about being personal.

Dr. Chaffee then said he favored 42½ per cent. for home missions. "We are neglecting our own land for the benefit of people in lands we never see," he declared. "It is bad policy to cut down our work at home for the sake of fostering it abroad."

Bishop Benton declared that the conference was responsible for eighty-five missionaries, whose average income is only $382 a year. He said it was

SOME INTERESTING CHANGES

TURNEY PROBABLY ELECTED GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE.

In California Budd for Governor Is the Only Democrat Elected on the State Ticket—Victory of Holcomb, the Populist Candidate for Governor in Nebraska—Butler Claims North Carolina for the Populists by a Majority of 20,000.

One or two interesting changes were made by the revised figures received yesterday from Tuesday's elections. The most interesting, perhaps, was in Tennessee, where, instead of the election of H. Clay Evans (Rep.) for Governor, it seemed probable that Turney (Dem.) had been chosen. The election of Holcomb (Pop.) as Governor of Nebraska over Majors (Rep.) also seems to be assured, as is that of Budd (Dem.) for Governor of California, where, however, all the rest of the State ticket and the Legislature are Republican.

The news from other States continues in most cases to emphasize the sweeping victory of the Republicans, as by the conceded defeat of Congressman Bland in Missouri and the veteran Holman and Bynum in Indiana.

Straggling returns from the mountain districts of Colorado indicate that the Populists saved a man here and there out of the wreck, while in the State of Washington the Populists seem to have made some gains.

In North Carolina, Butler, the Populist leader, claims a majority of at least 20,000 for his party on the State ticket.

BUDD WINS IN CALIFORNIA.

Only Democratic State Officer Elected —San Francisco's Populist Mayor.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 8.—A canvass of the State vote shows that James H. Budd, (Dem.,) for Governor, has received a plurality which will be between 1,000 and 2,000. S. G. Milliard, (Rep.,) for Lieutenant Governor, and all the rest of the Republican State ticket, with the exception of Jackson Temple, (Dem.,) who is elected one of the two Justices of the Supreme Court for the long term, are elected by good-sized pluralities.

The successful candidates are: Supreme Court Justices—F. W. Henshaw and W. C. Van Fleet; Secretary of State—Lewis H. Brown; Controller—E. P. Colgan; Treasurer—Levi Rackliffe; Attorney General—W. F. Fitzgerald; Surveyor General—M. J. Wright; Clerk of the Supreme Court—T. H. Ward; Superintendent of Public Instruction —Samuel T. Black; State Printer—A. J. Johnston

There is no doubt that the Legislature is overwhelmingly Republican. The majority may reach fifty on joint ballot.

Adolph Sutro, (Pop.,) for Mayor of San Francisco, will have a plurality of fully 10,000.

POPULISTS CLAIM TEXAS.

Say They Have Elected Their Governor and Four Congressmen.

DALLAS, Texas, Nov. 8.—The judges are still counting the ballots. Mayor Kearby, (Pop.,) for Congress, so far as returns are in from Dallas County, leads Abbott (Dem.) by about 600. If Kearby counts out as strongly in the city as his friends expect he will the race in the Sixth District will be a decidedly close one.

The election of Gilliland (Pop.) over Bell (Dem.) in the Thirteenth District is claimed. The Populists say the Democrats have lost two and possibly four Congressmen.

The Populists also claim Nugent's election for Governor.

CONTESTS IN VIRGINIA.

Republican Congressional Candidates Complain of the New Ballot Law.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 8.—The Republicans will make contests in four of the Congressional Districts of this State. These are the Second, Fourth, Sixth, and Tenth, and possibly contests may be made in others. They base their contests upon the operations under the new Walton election law. Under this many votes were thrown out on account of being improperly prepared. It is said that in one county as many as 500 and in another as many as 700 votes were rejected on this account.

Some say that the number of votes rejected in the State on this account will reach many thousands. Another point of contest will be on the constitutionality of the new law. This law point, however, is not regarded as having much, if any, force.

Mahone will hardly be at the head of the Republican Party in this State any longer, and it is said he will be succeeded by Gen. James A. Walker. Congressman-elect from the Ninth District, Yost, who was defeated in the Tenth District, also is mentioned as the leader.

The Republicans in Arizona.

PHOENIX, Arizona, Nov. 8.—Murphy (Rep.) is probably elected to Congress by a plurality of 400. A. J. Doran (Rep.) for Councilman at Large gets 500 plurality. The Democrats have elected seven of the twelve members of the Territorial Council. The Republicans probably will have a majority of one in the lower house. Maricopa County, hitherto a Democratic stronghold, gives a Republican Territorial and county ticket plurality of 200.

Republican-Populist Colorado.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 8.—Figures received at the Populist headquarters indicate the election of Bell (Pop.) over Bowen (Rep.) in the Second Congressional District. The Republican State Committee still claims Bowen's election. The result will be very close, and will be determined by returns from two distant mountain counties not yet in.

The Republican majority in the Legislature is eighteen on joint ballot. The Populists have the Senate by two, and the Republicans have the House by twenty.

Connecticut's Full Vote.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 8.—The complete vote of the State in Tuesday's election was announced to-night as follows: Coffin, (Rep.,) for Governor, 78,548; Cady, (Dem.,) 62,834; Pond, (Proh.,) 2,242; Bingham, (Populist,) 1,967; scattering, including Socialist, 492. Coffin's plurality, 15,714; majority, 11,013.

Indiana's Landslide.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 8.—The returns are about all in from the State. They bear out the forecast of yesterday to the effect that the Republicans have captured the State by 40,000 and all of the thirteen Congressmen, while the State Legislature will stand 80 to 31 on joint ballot. The defeat of Holman in the Fourth District is the bitterest reverse for the Democracy, and Bynum's defeat in the Seventh is a surprise.

Mr. Bynum is out with charges to the effect that a bribe of $5,000 had been offered to him and another of a lesser sum to get a Federal appointment for two leaders in this city, and, spurning the offers, he was stabbed in the back at the polls by the following of the persons in question. His statements have caused a sensation in political circles.

Contests in Louisiana.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 8.—Fuller returns to-day confirm previous dispatches of the election of all six Democratic candidates for Congress in Louisiana, by majorities ranging from 5,000 to 10,000—Meyer in the First, Buck in the Second, Price in the Third, Ogden in the Fourth, Boatner in the Fifth, and Robinson in the Sixth. The Republicans announce that they will make their contest when the Fifty-fourth Congress meets. Attorneys have been engaged to handle the cases, and evidence is now being gathered. Sugar planters are understood to have had spotters in all of the sugar departments. Republicans are hopeful of getting Beattie, Kernochan, and Coleman seated.

Bland Gives It Up in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 8.—Congressman Bland has conceded his defeat by 81 plurality in favor of J. L. Hubbard, his Republican opponent. This gives the Republicans eleven Representatives in Congress.

Nebraska's Governor a Populist.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 8.—Official returns from sixty-five counties give Holcomb (Pop.) 272 plurality over Majors (Rep.) Nearly all the counties to be heard from are considered friendly to Holcomb. The Republicans carried everything else on the State ticket and have a good majority in the Legislature.

J. B. Strode (Rep.) goes to Congress from the First District, with 4,000 plurality; D. H. Mercer, (Rep.,) in Second District, with 612; G. A. Meikeljohn, (Rep.,) in the Third, 3,000. In the Fourth the result is not yet determined. W. E. Andrews, (Rep.,) in the Fifth, claims to have been elected over McKeighan by 1,000. In the Sixth Kem (Pop.) is probably elected, but the last three districts are still in doubt.

At 11 o'clock to-night, after being in session all the evening behind closed doors, the Republican State Central Committee gave out that it had received returns from all but thirteen small counties, and, estimating these at the minimum, they would give a plurality of 911 for Majors, the Republican candidate. Official returns, however, of all but fifteen counties give Holcomb about 2,500.

Fusion in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 8.—Associate Justice Walter Clark will keep his seat, as he ran on both tickets and got nearly all the votes cast. The next United States Senators probably will be Marion Butler and Mott. Mr. Pritchard has some strength, however. The State and judicial ticket of the fusionists is elected by several thousand. Marion Butler, the Populist leader, claims that the majority is 20,000. The Legislature on joint ballot will probably be fusion.

South Dakota All Republican.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Nov. 8.—Republicans elected both Congressmen and the entire ticket by 1,000 majority. The Legislature has a Republican majority on joint ballot of 60.

Senator Pettigrew will have no opposition for re-election. Populists claim 21 out of 126 members of the Legislature. The rest are Republicans.

Hope for Democrats in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 8.—The returns to-day from Tuesday's election are more encouraging to the Democracy, and it now looks as if Gov. Turney will be re-elected by a small plurality.

Official and unofficial returns from fifty-four counties out of ninety-six give him a plurality of about 9,000. This will be materially reduced, however, as a large number of Republican counties are among those which have not been heard from.

Populist Gains in Washington.

SEATTLE, Washington, Nov. 8.—Returns are still coming in slowly. Enough has been learned, however, to show that the next Legislature will be Republican, with a probable majority of 20 on joint ballot.

In several counties the Populists have made gains on the legislative ticket and the Democrats have lost nothing. The Republican Congressional ticket is elected beyond doubt, as well as Supreme Court Judges. The Populist gains are largely local, and in many counties they have elected more or less of county officials.

The Populist State ticket will poll a heavier vote than the Democrats.

West Virginia's Republican Vote.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Nov. 8.—The Republicans will have a majority in both branches of the Legislature; two in the Senate and fifteen in the House of Delegates. This will enable them to elect a member of the United States Senate to succeed Camden. Camden's successor will be either Stephen B. Elkins, Ex-Secretary of War, or Judge Nathan Goff of the United States Circuit Court, most likely the former.

Dayton, Republican candidate for Congress in the Second District, against W. L. Wilson, is elected by a majority of about 1,000.

The Wisconsin Legislature.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 8.—Complete returns show the election of sixteen Republican and four Democratic State Senators, which make the Senate stand, Republicans, 20; Democrats, 13. The election of 82 Republicans and 18 Democrats will make the Republican majority in the Assembly 64.

ASPHYXIATED IN A HOTEL ROOM.

Miss Wood Taken to the New Hospital in Hudson Street.

A well-dressed woman was removed from the Cosmopolitan Hotel, Chambers Street and West Broadway, yesterday afternoon to the new Hudson Street Hospital, suffering from gas asphyxiation.

After recovering consciousness, she gave the name of Miss Wood, twenty-eight years old, and said she lived with her mother at 221 West Forty-fifth Street.

Miss Wood early this morning was said to be out of danger.

Her brother visited the hospital twice last night. It is not known whether the woman attempted suicide or not.

Miss Wood arrived at the hotel on Wednesday afternoon last, but her name is not on the hotel register.

One of the employes smelled gas in the corridor about noon yesterday, and it was finally discovered that it came from an open burner in Miss Wood's room.

The door was forced and the young woman was found lying unconscious on the bed.

The police had nothing to do with the case, and Miss Wood is not under arrest.

French Scientific Books the Clearest.

From The London Globe.

Chauvinism has, or at least ought to have, no place in matters of science, and although English is the most prevalent language in the world at large, French is the most widespread in Europe, the most civilized part of the world; therefore we must acknowledge, with the Russian and German scientific journals, that French is the more appropriate for scientific, as it is for political congresses. Moreover, the "language of diplomacy," which has been praised for concealing the thought, is equally well adapted for revealing it clearly and precisely. French memoirs and textbooks on science are undoubtedly the most lucid of all, and English, if not also German, scientists, would do well to study the best French models of exposition.

Value of the Widow's Mite.

From The London Daily News.

In an examination recently held in a German public school the pupils were asked to state the value of the widow's two mites which are spoken of in the New Testament. One of the pupils gave as his answer "Twelve marks 42 pfennigs," (about 12s. and 4d.) This proved very puzzling to the examiner, until he found that the lad responsible for the explanation had, in the book he was learning from, the reference: "Widow's mite, Mark, xii., 42," this being, of course, a reference to the Gospel of St. Mark, and not to the German currency.

Texas Cotton Palace Opened.

WACO, Texas, Nov. 8.—The Texas Cotton Palace was formally opened to-day with great ceremony. Many distinguished visitors were present from all parts of the country, and the day was observed as a general holiday.

The Texas Cotton Palace was organized by the citizens of Waco, who subscribed $250,000 for the erection of a magnificent building, with a frontage of 400 feet, and a depth of 300.

The mammoth building was to-day profusely decorated from basement to dome, and was visited by hundreds of people.

The Messenger Going to Pieces.

GREENPORT, L. I., Nov. 8.—The three-masted schooner Messenger, which went ashore near Peconic during Monday night's storm, is going to pieces on the rocks. Large sections of the hull came ashore today. It is expected that most of the cargo of lumber will be washed ashore near the wreck. The Captain and crew are at the scene awaiting instructions from the schooner's owners in Boston. The sailors lost all their effects. The vessel's papers were also lost. Both schooner and cargo are well insured.

J. A. Gearey Dies Suddenly.

James A. Gearey, thirty-six years old, a salesman, of Rondout, N. Y., died suddenly about 9:30 o'clock last night at the residence of his uncle, David J. Brennan, 61 North Moore Street. Gearey was lying on the bed in his room reading, and asked Mr. Brennan to get him a glass of water. Before he could drink it he fell back on the bed, dead. He is said to have belonged to a wealthy Rondout family.

TALKED ABOUT BORES AND IMPOSTORS.

Dean Hole's Lecture Given at the Calvary Baptist Church.

A large audience gathered at Calvary Baptist Church last night to hear the Very Rev. S. Reynolds Hole, D. D., Dean of Rochester Cathedral, England, deliver a lecture on "Impostors, Bores, and Other Disagreeable People."

The Dean was introduced by the Rev. Dr. MacArthur. He is a tall, smooth-faced man of commanding presence. He wore knee breeches and silver-buckled slippers last night. In his lecture he said:

"Why did I come to this country? is asked. I came here first to see this great country, its people, its great cities and rivers and forests and its many natural beauties. It has been said by a distinguished Englishman who has visited this country that all the English people seem to know of the Americans is the fact that the Pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth Rock. He had heard this so often that the afterward came to wish that the Plymouth Rock had landed on the Pilgrim Fathers instead. But if it had, what of Yale, whose founder was a descendant of these sturdy settlers, and also what of the clocks and chairs in so many New-England homes that were brought over in the Mayflower?

"I do not know much of American bores," continued the lecturer, "as I have not met any here as yet. But we have a large supply in Europe. They are the mosquitoes and the gnats of society, and must be treated as such. O the bores! I would as soon meet a buffalo in a blizzard as one of them.

"There is the bore who talks to you about family quarrels, about his mother-in-law, or some other subject in which you are equally uninterested. One of them wrote to me some time ago stating that he had heard that many years ago the Danes stretched the skins of their dead on the cathedral doors, and asked for some information on the subject. I replied that I was too much occupied with the bodies and souls of Christians to give much thought to the epidermis of the early Danes. Another wrote to me that a man in Rochester owed him money, and whether I could not collect it for him. I replied that I was a Dean, not a dun.

"Among the variety of bores is the man who has nothing to do and won't let you do anything if he can help it.

"Then there is the bore who is always groaning about his health. I recall a story told by the elder Grossmith, who, on inquiring of one of these bores about his health, was met with the reply, 'Between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning I was at death's door!' 'At death's door?' replied Grossmith, 'Well, why didn't you go in?'

"Then there is the bore who introduces the lecturer, and who first fires off all my fireworks and lets me follow, and the bore who cuts your magazine with his fingers, and the bore who talks while my wife or my daughter is singing. There is also the bore who writes you letters, and I have many such; he usually wants an autograph or something of that kind, and tells you that he numbers among his collection the names of Sir Walter Scott and Tom Cribb, the champion of the prize ring, and others."

The Dean told of many other bores, and then took up the subject of impostors.

"Among the impostors," he said, "the worst is the man who wants to appear to be something that he is not. Among these —I say it in all kindness—is the woman who wants to appear mannish. She uses a man's shirts, collars, and cigarettes, and in other ways plays the man. To these I would say that a woman never looks so beautiful as when she appears as God intended her to appear—in her womanliness and gentleness.

"The worst of all impostors is the religious impostor. I have no regard for a man who thinks he is pious when he is only bilious. He is the man who asks me in the middle of my dinner if I am saved. It is marvelous what harm is done by these people who represent religion as in sackcloth and ashes, and the good done by those who make it the most beautiful thing in the world, a thing which causes us to love life.

"The tracts which are scattered broadcast also belong to the religious impostor class. They tell of the boy who went to see Jack Sheppard and was thereupon seized with a violent desire to be a murderer and was subsequently hanged. On the other hand, they tell the touching tale of the prize fighter who wrote to the minister after listening to his revival lecture that he was so impressed that he had just disposed of his liquor saloon and desired to teach one of the Sunday school classes. Religion does not need this rubbish."

In concluding his lecture, Dean Hole read some of his poems, which were received with much favor. After the lecture there was an informal reception in his honor.

Gigantic Corean Art Work.

The Miyako Shimbun speaks in enthusiastic terms of a certain work of art, of great age, now in Corea. This is the image of a dragon, most skillfully sculptured in soapstone, the size being quite that of an ordinary dwelling house. The huge figure is carved with special attention to details, and its like is not to be found in any other Eastern land. A Japanese of means contracted last month to buy this giant curio, the owner asking only 3,000 yen for it. It was calculated that it would take between 20,000 and 30,000 yen to transport the dragon to Tokio, but once in the Japanese capital the intending buyer proposed to make a show of it and charge two or three sen for admission, by which he hoped to make a fortune in four or five years.

However, owing to the present condition of affairs, the contract is broken off, though the Miyako more than hints that, in the event of war, the dragon will fly across the sea to Japan after all. This great work of art is reported to be over 500 years old. At the time of Hideyoshi's Corean expedition, the hero Kato Kiyomasa greatly desired to bring the monster back with him, but the ships of those days were not large enough to admit of this. He succeeded, however, in cutting off a small portion of the head, which he brought back with him and presented to the then Emperor Okimachi, at the suggestion of Hideyoshi. It is not stated in what part of the peninsula this work of art is to be found.

Relic of the Epic British Queen.

From The London Daily News.

There is at least some possibility of discovering some relic of Boadicea in the tumulus at Parliament Hill, provided always that it was really her burial place. Tacitus, in his account of the famous battle, and the speech she made prior to it, describes with some detail a great gold chain she wore about her waist. If she were buried as became a Queen—and neither Romans nor Britons would have buried her otherwise—that chain was probably buried with her. A gold chain of massive workmanship, a chain perhaps as large as a Mayor's chain of office, might lie beneath the earth from Nero's time till now, and be little the worse for its entombment. Its finding would not be much more wonderful than the finding of Alfred's jewel at Athelney, something less than a century ago. It would be curious indeed if some relic of "that deceitful lioness," as Gildas calls her —he has to admit she was a lioness—were discovered after all these ages. But there are two things against such a possibility after all. She may never have been buried in Parliament Hill, and relics that are really important are usually found when people are not looking for them.

A Free Lecture in Fordham.

The first of a series of free lectures to be given under the auspices of the Board of Education in the city public school buildings was given in Grammar School No. 64, Webster Avenue and Welch Street, Fordham, last night. The subject of the lecture was "The Court of Honor at the World's Fair." The speaker was G. H. Payson. There were about 200 persons present.

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YOU MUST HAVE ONE OF OUR NEW, WELL-MADE, CHOICE, FREE-WOOL CARPETS, THEY ARE THE TALK OF THE TOWN, AND THE PRICES ASKED FOR THEM THE SURPRISE OF EVERY ONE.
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THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Daniel De Forest Lord.

Daniel De Forest Lord, of the law firm of Lord, Day & Lord, this city, died at his home in Lawrence Wednesday. Mr. Lord had been ill for about six weeks. He first had typhoid fever, and later blood poisoning set in.

Mr. Lord was seventy-six years old, and leaves a wife and two sons. He was a son of Daniel Lord, who was an eminent lawyer, and at one time leader of the commercial bar of this city. He was graduated from Columbia College, and succeeded his father, with whom he had practiced law, as head of the present firm.

He served a term as an Alderman of this city. He had not been in active practice for a number of years.

He lived in the old homestead at Lawrence, where he owned considerable property. The family have been residents of that section of Long Island for a great many years, and lived there the best part of the year. During the extreme cold weather they usually came to this city. The funeral arrangements have not yet been announced.

Frank P. W. Bellew.

Frank P. W. Bellew died of pneumonia, at his home, 113 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, Wednesday.

His pseudonym of "Chip" was the signature for several years of comic pictures, drawn in initial lines and needing no legends to be understood, which appeared in almost all the illustrated papers.

He was the son of Frank Bellew, whom literary men of another generation that dined at Fijux's—nicknamed Fish-hooks—in Barclay Street, have not forgotten. He signed "Chip," because he had been called "a chip of the old block." He had much of natural talent and he developed it, as he could, in incessant labor. He was thirty-two years old. He had a wife and two sons who survive him.

Dr. Charles T. Chase.

Dr. Charles T. Chase, at one time Surgeon in the United States Army, died at his home, 170 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday. He was born in Kittery, Me., sixty-three years ago. He was attached to the Naval Hospital in Brooklyn before the war. When war was declared he resigned and became Surgeon of the Thirteenth Regiment. He remained with that organization during the war.

He returned to Brooklyn, and practiced medicine. Eleven years ago he lost his sight, and since then he had lived in retirement. He leaves six children.

Gen. John G. Mitchell.

Gen. John G. Mitchell, ex-Pension Agent of Ohio, is dead in Columbus, Ohio. He served with credit in the civil war, being appointed Brigadier General for courage and skill displayed in the Atlanta campaign, and subsequently brevetted Major General in recognition of services at Bentonville.

Obituary Notes.

—Prof. Paul Geist, once a famous musician of noble lineage, died Tuesday night in his modest mountain home north of Somerville, N. J. Years ago, when Geist came to this country, he was well known in the musical world. He bought land on the mountain and raised fruit and made wines, which he sold in the town. Geist never talked of his affairs, although his education and courtly bearing were often spoken of. He died from lockjaw, brought on by a splinter which had run into one of his hands. He leaves a fine library.

—Dr. William D. C. Gorton, Professor of Physics and Mathematics at the Woman's College in Baltimore, Md., died of typhoid pneumonia yesterday. He received the degrees of B. A. and Ph. D. at the Johns Hopkins University, taking A. B. in 1886 and his Ph. D. in 1889. Mathematics was his principal study.

—Miss Mary Eames Woodford, the second daughter of Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, died at her home, 869 President Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. She was twenty-one years old, and had been in poor health for some time. Gen. Woodford lost another daughter about two years ago.

—Henry Haskell Pawling, one of the best-known manufacturers of knitted goods in the Mohawk Valley, died at his home at Hagaman, N. Y., yesterday. He was forty-four years old. He is survived by a widow and five children—two sons and three daughters.

—Dr. Nelson Malon Beckwith, a New-York dentist, whose offices were at 47 West Forty-ninth Street, died at his residence in Rochelle Park, New-Rochelle, Wednesday. He leaves a wife and two children.

—W. F. Cheek, an old citizen of Danville, Va., and a well-known financier there for many years of the firm of Johnston & Cheek, bankers, is dead. He was Vice President of the Planters' National Bank.

—Ex-Supervisor Richard Rosa, Sr., a prominent farmer of Schenectady County, died of pneumonia in Schenectady, N. Y., Wednesday night. He was about seventy-six years old.

—Abraham Levy of the dry goods firm of Levy & Davis, Richmond, Va., died there last night, aged sixty-four years.

SENT HOME FOR HIS COFFIN.

A Canadian in England Cables a Curious Request.

From The Montreal (Quebec) Gazette.

It is very seldom that a man gives instructions how his body is to be embalmed after death and sends across the Atlantic for a Canadian-made coffin, yet such precautions have been taken by a well-known business man in the Province of Ontario. The details, as related to a Gazette representative yesterday, are of more than ordinary interest. In August last Mr. W. P. Prower of Bowmanville, who had been Reeve of the town for eighteen years, and also for a long time Warden of the united counties of Northumberland and Durham, decided to take a trip to the Old Country for the benefit of his health, which had been considerably impaired for the last two years or more. Mr. Prower was an undertaker by trade, and a native of Devonshire, England. His medical advisers thought that the air of his native heath would bring him back to health and strength. He was accompanied to the old land by his wife and family, and, when relatives and friends were expecting them back to Canada, sad news reached Bowmanville, as well as a most singular request. Mr. Prower, feeling that he had little time to live, personally cabled to his brother-in-law, a few days since, to send over their foreman undertaker, the dispatch enjoining the latter to bring with him embalming instruments. While the friends of the absent gentleman were making preparations to send the man over to England, another and more pressing cablegram arrived asking the foreman to hasten his departure, and also to bring a metal-lined coffin. As a matter of course there was no time to lose, and Mr. Dennet came to Montreal on Friday, taking passage on board the Dominion liner Vancouver on Saturday morning. Carrying out his master's instructions, the faithful servant is taking over with him the coffin and other articles required, and the poor man is sad enough in having to depart on such a mission.

MURDERER BECKER UNDER ARREST.

Found in the Cellar of the Livingston Mansion at Tivoli.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 8.—When Gerald Redmond, son-in-law of Johnston Livingston of Fifth Avenue, New-York, went abroad last July he left Mr. Livingston's country house at Tivoli, where he had been residing for several years, in charge of Charles Becker and his wife, both of whom had been employed by him for six years.

Becker got very drunk on election day, quarreled with his wife, and killed her. He then hid in the cellar of the Livingston mansion, where he remained until this morning, when he was discovered and arrested.

A Coroner's jury found Becker guilty of murder in the first degree, and Coroner Carroll committed him to the Poughkeepsie Jail.

Mr. Olmsted Is Undecided.

Frederick Law Olmsted, who was appointed by the Park Board landscape architect of the Harlem River Speedway, has not yet either accepted or declined the position. A letter from him has been received by Secretary Burns of the Park Board, in which he states that he is in North Carolina and expects to be detained there for two weeks. At the end of that time Mr. Olmsted says he will be in this city and will confer with the Park Commissioners.

Melancholy Reflection Belated.

From The London Truth.

The Queen of Denmark, as Princess of Holstein, did well to make her daughters trim their own bonnets, but she would have done better had she supplemented that part of their education by sending them to graduate at the establishment of Deaconesses through which Florence Nightingale passed. They would there have learned how a trifling ailment becomes a chronic malady and what means to take to prevent this.

FLOWERS SHOWN IN GREAT PROFUSION.

Chrysanthemums in New Varieties and Colors at Two Exhibitions.

Students of flowers, as well as those whose liking for things in blossom is purely instinctive, will find much to admire in the show opened yesterday at the Eden Musée by Siebrecht & Wadley. Chrysanthemums lead in the display, and they appear in such splendid variety that visitors are quite ready to credit the assertion that they have reached their highest culture in this country.

The show is particularly attractive also because of the exhibitors. Some of the best private conservatories have been drawn upon to give it distinctive character. Among the exhibitors are Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Miss Helen Gould, Mrs. S. V. R. Cruger, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald, Mrs. A. J. Drexel, Perry Belmont, H. Le Grand Cannon, James A. Garland, Frederick Constable, and W. S. Kimball.

Other flowers, palms, and ferns are exhibited in profusion. They fill all the available spaces in the central hall and make a mass of green and bloom in the concert room. Orchids appear with the prettiest effects and the choice products of the garden are arranged to impress the eye with a sense of rare beauty.

In the eleven days that the show will continue lectures will be given on the interesting topic of hybridization, which opens vast possibilities for the development of new varieties. The lectures are calculated to excite the attention of amateur growers and professional gardeners.

Interest seems to be growing in the Flower Show and Industrial Exposition at the Grand Central Palace. New exhibits of a superior order have replaced some of the original displays from private conservatories, so that visitors who imagined that variety in chrysanthemums had been exhausted in the first brilliant display have found in the new flowers objects of fresh admiration. Among the new-comers are specimens illustrating the recent successes in the culture of the flower. The effects are uniformly beautiful, and in many instances invade the realm of wonder.

W. H. Wipperman, who has been demonstrating what can be done in coloring choice varieties in his large collection, has produced a chrysanthemum in blue, which promises to win wide favor. The flower has been seen in maroon, violet, pink, and green, but blue is a new color for it. Tinted flowers, seen in the same hall with the natural white, yellow, and light pink, afford fine opportunity for comparisons, from which growers may gather useful lessons. The exhibits of James M. Constable, Winthrop Sargent, and Henry A. Molatch are still in the show.

Chrysanthemums will be displayed until Monday, when orchids will appear. Exhibitors have been so much pleased with the success of the chrysanthemums that visitors may feel assured of rare sights in orchids. Carnations will succeed orchids, and then will come roses and miscellaneous flowers.

The Japanese performers, the musical entertainment, and the food and sundry exhibits continue to be attractive features.

MR. PLATT BESET WITH CALLERS.

Republicans Looking for Places Eagerly Seeking His Aid.

The most sought-after man in New-York City yesterday was Thomas C. Platt, who is believed by every Republican in quest of a job to be the savior of the party. Mr. Platt, as a rule, reaches his office at 9 o'clock in the morning. Here he remains until 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Every Republican who is looking for a place in the next Legislature, every member who is ambitious to be assigned to a good committee, and every candidate for Speaker drift to 49 Broadway, where Mr. Platt has his office.

Thus far Mr. Platt has received visits from 70 out of the 103 Republicans who were elected to the next Legislature, from 5 out of the 7 candidates for Speaker of the Assembly, and from 20 out of the 29 Republicans who have been elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress.

"Every one of these men overlooks the important fact that Mr. Platt avoids personal obligation if he can do so," said Lewis F. Payn yesterday. "But they all seem to think that by applying to him they will procure all the assistance they want."

A reporter for The New-York Times, who managed to dodge twenty "influential" Republicans who were in Mr. Platt's anteroom in pursuit of places, either as employes of the Assembly or as members of prominent committees, obtained an audience with Mr. Platt, who, in response to questions, said: "It is too early to elect Speakers of the next Assembly. Half a dozen good Republicans are candidates, and there is no choice between them.

"From conversation I have had with Senators and with members of the next Assembly, I feel convinced that after Jan. 1, 1895, you will see a big reduction in the cost of running State Departments and State bureaus, and an abolition of certain State commissions that have been used for six or seven years purely as spokes to a political machine. You will remember that Gov. Flower charged the Republicans with hypocrisy in their efforts to prove that under Democratic rule the expenses for State government were increased. While I cannot speak for Mr. Morton, I think you will find that all the dead wood in the Insurance, Banking, and Railway Departments will be clipped off, and that the expenses for conducting them will be reduced to the amount that the Democrats found when they secured control."

Extending Civil Service Reform.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The President, in addition to his enlargement of the civil service law last week, contemplates, and now has before him, a plan which puts chiefs of divisions and messengers in the executive departments, and storekeepers and gaugers and others in the Internal Revenue Service, in the civil service. Extensions in other directions are also contemplated.

Father Corrigan's Will Valid.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 8.—Judge Hudspeth this afternoon dismissed the suit brought in contest of the will of the Rev. Father Corrigan and confirmed the action of Surrogate O'Neil in admitting the will to probate. Judge Hudspeth said the contestants had not produced a particle of evidence to sustain their allegation that Father Corrigan's mind was impaired, either when he made his will or at any other time.

The Jersey City Indictments Valid.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 8.—In a decision handed down by the Supreme Court to-day the indictments found against the old Board of Street and Water Commissioners of Jersey City for malfeasance in office were sustained as valid. The officers in question are William R. Cook, Edward A. Dugan, John T. Madden, Stephen P. Yoe, and Charles J. Somers.

BACK UP your scrubbing brush with Gold Dust Washing Powder, the great modern cleaner. It will keep your floors and paint white and bright with very little labor. There is no branch of house cleaning in which Gold Dust cannot be used to greatest advantage.

It costs much less, goes much farther, and does much better work than any other washing material. Your grocer will sell you a 4 lb. pkg. for 25c.

Made only by
The N. K. Fairbank Company,
Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

SOME REPUBLICAN PLACE HUNTERS.

Five Candidates for Speaker—Rochester Men Want a Good Deal.

Candidates for the Speakership of the Assembly this Winter are coming in on a tidal wave. The list reported up to date is this:

George R. Malby of St. Lawrence.
Danforth E. Ainsworth of Owego.
J. M. E. O'Grady of Monroe.
Hamilton Fish of Putnam.
J. Irving Burns of Yonkers.

Mr. Malby and Mr. Ainsworth were in town last night, Mr. Malby at the Fifth Avenue and Mr. Ainsworth at the Park Avenue Hotel.

They came to the city to "see Mr. Platt about it."

Mayor George W. Aldridge of Rochester is a candidate for Superintendent of Public Works. The salary is $6,000 a year.

Gen. Moffitt of Plattsburg, ex-Collector of Customs, ex-Assemblyman, and ex-Warden of Clinton Prison, is a candidate for Superintendent of State Prisons.

Mr. Morton is expected to be in the city to-day. He will have a talk with Mr. Platt, and the troublesome task of dividing up the official plums will begin.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 8.—The Republicans of Rochester already are showing signs of anxiety for the plums which the Republican victory places at the disposal of the party. Charles E. Fitch, ex-Collector of Internal Revenue, is reported as the first in the field. He was Clerk of the recent Constitutional Convention. He now would like the position of Clerk of the next Assembly.

National Committeeman William A. Sutherland is reported as aspiring to the post of Railroad Commissioner, the salary of which is $8,000 a year, but it is said that by the new Constitution that post is out of his reach, temporarily at least, for the terms of the present incumbents will not expire until 1897. There are many other places, however, any one of which he may want, if not for himself, then at least for one of his political friends.

The ambitions of these gentlemen conflict with the movement to push Mayor George W. Aldridge for Superintendent of Public Works, as it is not likely that more than one big plum will come to Monroe County. When Mr. Aldridge was left out in the cold so unceremoniously at the last Republican convention in the nomination for Lieutenant Governor, it is said that Platt conditionally promised Aldridge the post he now covets to placate him.

Big Chemical House in Trouble.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 8.—Charles F. Pitt & Sons, importers of chemicals for the manufacture of fertilizers, with an office at 416 Water Street, made an assignment for the benefit of creditors to-day to William H. Bosley. The firm is one of the most extensive dealing in chemicals in the United States, and has been in business in Baltimore for over forty years.

The assets are $150,000. Inability of the firm to meet obligations without sacrificing vaulable real estate is given as the cause of suspension. Receiver Bosley thinks that creditors will be paid dollar for dollar.

The Cook Gang of Outlaws.

COOLAGAH, Indian Territory, Nov. 8.—An assault was committed yesterday on two women living nine miles west of Coolagah by four of the Cook gang, headed by their Captain, Cherokee Bill. Reports have come to this town of other outrages by the same gang near Skiatook and Bartlesville. They have that section of country perfectly under their control, and people are afraid to go out lest they might be shot. Four masked men yesterday assaulted the Postmaster and two storekeepers at Shattuck, in the Cherokee Strip, robbing them of money and a large amount of goods.

Short in His Accounts.

MASSILLON, Ohio, Nov. 8.—An examination of the Stark County Treasury, which was completed to-day reveals a deficit of $19,444 in the accounts of ex-Treasurer Mandru.

Examiner Peckingpaugh reports: "I find that the funds were taken between June, 1893, and June, 1894. The deficiencies were temporarily covered by false and duplicate entries in the cash book."

Liquor Selling on Trains.

ALBANY, Nov. 8.—In answer to an inquiry, Attorney General Hancock this morning gave out a decision, in which he holds that in the matter of selling liquor on a train, the law is not violated if the commodity is sold in the buffet or licensed car, and not hawked through the train, though after being purchased in the buffet it may be taken to any other car.

Revised Returns on Rapid Transit.

Revised returns at Police Headquarters give the following result in this city on rapid transit: For municipal construction of rapid transit, 52,383; against, 18,679; majority for, 33,704.

Sealskin Coats

of Superior Quality, $250 up.
The "PUP" Seal Jackets, $225 up.
Hudson Bay Otter Coats, $300 up.
Hudson Bay Otter Jackets, $275 up.
C. C. SHAYNE,
Manufacturer,
124 and 126 West 42d Street.
Write for Fashion Book.

IN MEMORY OF ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD.

A Tablet Unveiled in the Seventh Presbyterian Church of Jesus Christ.

A tablet to the memory of the late Col. Elliott F. Shepard was

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Queen of Brilliants.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Shenandoah.
AMERICAN, 42d, 41st St-8th Av—8:00—Old Glory.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Miss Dynamite.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Dr. Syntax.
CARNEGIE HALL, 7th Av-56th, 57th St—Vocal Recital.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—The Passing Show.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—A Gaiety Girl.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts, Wax Works.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Bauble Shop.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—Humpty Dumpty.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—The Irish Artist.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher Columbus.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Lexington Av-43d St—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Flower Show.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The Girl I Left Behind Me.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—Charley's Aunt.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—[illegible].
[illegible], 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk-White Flag.
[illegible] PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Mary Stuart.
[illegible] BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville, Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—Lord Chumley.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—2:00 to 11:00 P. M.—Portraits of Women.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Camille.
PASTOR'S, 14th St-3d Av—8:00—Vaudeville.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville, Living Pictures.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—The New Boy.
[illegible], Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Pacific Mail.

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Yesterday's Temperature.

	1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
3 A. M.	41	37	3:30 P. M.	45	39
6 A. M.	40	36	6 P. M.	45	38
9 A. M.	42	37	9 P. M.	43	35
12 M.	44	39	12 P. M.	41	32

Average temperature yesterday.....36⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....42⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....48½
—From Hudnut's Record, 218 Broadway.

To-day's Weather.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Rain or Snow, followed by Fair Weather, Variable Winds.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 2.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 9, 1894.

The suggestion of Ambassador Bayard that the Congress at its approaching session should take up the bills for free raw materials now pending and pass them is logical enough. It is, of course, desirable that "the country shall be able to contemplate the Democratic side of the tariff in full working order for two years before another national election rolls around." But it will be found impracticable. Even if the full Democratic vote in the Senate could be secured for these bills—and there is no chance that it can be—the Republicans, under the rules of the Senate, could prevent action. The effect of a futile attempt at the passage of these bills would not be good politically or in any other way. The country will get along very well without any very pronounced politics in the next session of Congress.

Some of the best and some of the worst of the conspicuous men in the House of Representatives will disappear, at least for the present, from that body after this session. Of the former, the chief, of course, is Mr. William L. Wilson, the faithful and noble leader in the cause of tariff reform. Another is Mr. Charles Tracey of Albany, a most accomplished, able, and devoted member, whose services to his party have been of the highest value, because they have tended to save it from its own weak or bad members. Mr. Tom L. Johnson of Ohio will be sadly missed. With some extreme notions, he was an open and aggressive fighter on the right side of the questions as to which his party was too much divided. Mr. Dockery of Missouri had made himself master of the questions of administration. Mr. Bland of the same State was an honest fanatic, with whose views we have no agreement, but who was infinitely preferable to some of the demagogues who helped him without sharing his beliefs. Mr. Holman, the "Watchdog of the Treasury," had a reputation he did not deserve, and, on the whole, did as much harm as good. De Armond of Missouri was distinguished for his violent natred of civil service reform. And as for "Jerry" Simpson, he was the most picturesque of the Populists. Had he continued what he was when he went to Washington, the House would miss him greatly—but he was becoming very tame.

The official copies of the Wilson bill as it was reported to the Senate bear these words: "Passed the House of Representatives Feb. 1, 1894; Feb. 2, 1894, read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance." Not until July 2 was the Senate's version of the bill passed by that body; not until Aug. 28 did the bill become a law. Nearly seven dragging months had then elapsed since the reception of the bill from the House. In considering the effect of that delay one cannot avoid considering also the causes of delay, the effect of the changes which were made in the Senate at the dictation of a little group of men, and the popular disgust excited by the course and motives of this group. A measurement of the delay brings these things to mind, and it suggests an interesting question. What would have been the effect upon business and politics if the Senate had acted with reasonable expedition and if the new tariff had become a law on or before May 1? The passage on that date of a fair bill, after proceedings as free from scandal in the Senate as the proceedings in the House had been, would, in our opinion, have permitted the inevitable revival of business and industry to be seen clearly before the campaign. It would also have excluded from the field of politics the influence of deplorable incidents which are fresh in every one's mind.

It will take some time for the people to become familiar with the changes made in the Constitution of this State by the revision, and to get rid of misconceptions due to only casual attention to what was done. There has been frequent reference to the abolition of the office of Coroner, as if that were settled. The only thing done was to omit "Coroner" from the list of county officers whose election was provided for. In the new Constitution there will be no reference whatever to the office or to the functions that belong to it. Its abolition is made possible, not required, or in any way referred to. The whole matter will be in the discretion of the Legislature, and there will be no obstacle in the way of adopting a sensible system of inquiring into the causes of sudden death, with a view to ascertaining if crime is connected with it. Another point that has occasioned some slips in regard to constitutional changes relates to the separate election provisions. By the adoption of the apportionment sections, the election of State Senators will be brought into the even years, after next year, as those chosen then will hold for three years, but the term of Assemblymen will remain one year, so that members of the Assembly will always be chosen at municipal elections.

CLEARING THE WAY.

It is universally recognized that the mere election of Mr. Strong to the office of Mayor, however capable and faithful to his pledges he may prove to be, will not of itself work a reform of the municipal administration or put an end to abuses. Mr. Hewitt has testified that when he was Mayor he was powerless to remedy evils that he knew to exist. It will be necessary, in order to accomplish the results hoped for from Mr. Strong's election, to place in his hands the power to remove the heads of departments, and to appoint successors who may be held responsible for the service placed in their charge. Even the Board of Estimate and Apportionment cannot be under reform control without the appointment of a new Corporation Counsel and President of the Tax Department. The Controller is an elective officer, but Mr. Fitch is acknowledged to be an able and upright man, although elected a year ago as a Tammany candidate, and there is no reason to fear that he will not do his part in a reform administration.

To clear the way for reform, legislation of the highest importance will be necessary, and the Committee of Seventy and the reform organizations with which it is associated may well be prepared to take part in shaping that legislation. Republicans, by no means free from strong partisan bias, and possibly subject to influences not wholly in sympathy with municipal reform, will have the control of legislation at Albany next Winter. Many Democrats voted for the union ticket with some reluctance, and others of unquestionable honesty refused to vote for it at all, because of a distrust of obtaining "non-partisan" administration as the result of Republican legislation and possible Republican control of the whole situation after Jan. 1. They feared that the result would be, not reform, but advantage, for the Republican Party, and the forces which determined the result of the election must continue in active operation to prevent the realization of that fear and to accomplish the realization of the hopes of reformers.

People do not yet grasp the full effect of the revision of the State Constitution in its relation to city government. There are to be three classes of cities, determined by population, and in the first class will be New-York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo. There are to be two kinds of city laws, "general" and "special." General city laws are those which "relate to or affect the affairs of one or more classes," and special city laws are those which "relate to a single city or to less than all the cities of a class." Of course, any legislation intended to prepare the way for municipal reform in this city, whether by a general recasting of the charter or by sporadic amendment of the present consolidated act, will constitute "special city laws." After any bill for such a law has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, it will have to be sent to the Mayor for his acceptance in behalf of the city. The Legislature will be required to "provide for a public notice and opportunity for a public hearing concerning any such bill in every city to which it relates before action thereon," and after its first passage, if it is not certified by the Mayor within fifteen days to be "accepted by the city," it will have to be passed again by both houses and approved by the Governor before it can take effect.

This will not absolutely preclude special legislation intended to carry out partisan designs or to frustrate genuine reform, but it will give the opportunity for the exercise of the full power of public opinion and of all the influence that reformers can exert to prevent it. If the Mayor is on the side of reform, with the Committee of Seventy and the other forces that made his election possible, there should be no great difficulty in getting a carefully-prepared and well-considered measure adopted for the regeneration of the public service of this city and the exclusion of the swine of all parties from the field that has been prepared for the cultivation of "good government."

There is another section in the new Constitution not to be overlooked in considering this subject with a view to legislation. It requires that appointments and promotions in the civil service of the State and all its civil divisions, including cities and villages, "shall be made according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained, so far as practicable, by examinations, which, so far as practicable, shall be competitive," preference being given to veterans of "the late civil war." Legislation is required to give this effect, and it should go hand in hand with that giving the Mayor power to appoint new heads of departments and to vacate and disinfect the lairs of the slaughtered tiger.

GREATER NEW-YORK.

The most bigoted opponents of consolidation now agree that there is a small majority in its favor in Brooklyn, which the few missing returns are likely to increase rather than to diminish. As New-York, Richmond County, (Staten Island,) and Long Island City have voted for consolidation, the condition precedent of the expressed favorable wish of all the communities involved, save a couple in Westchester County, is now complied with, and it is open to the Legislature to proceed with the work of preparing a municipal system which will embrace all. That this will be a complex problem, presenting a number of serious difficulties, cannot be denied. But it is by no means impossible to overcome them. There is no more intrinsic impracticability in providing a sound system for New-York and Brooklyn together than in devising one for either of these cities. It may be said that the systems in these cities have been the growth of time, and that is true, but the experience thus obtained is available for the new work. It will be feasible to take what has been found to be good, to leave what has proved poor or bad, and to make amendments that will fit in with the habits and purposes of the people.

One thing we certainly have learned in the management of city affairs, and that is that divided powers destroy responsibility, make united action for good ends very hard, and open up a tempting field for co-operation in mischief. It will be necessary to avoid that so far as practicable. On the other hand, concentrated power, if properly and rationally defined and guarded, carries corresponding responsibility. These facts have now been amply proved, and to understand the force of them one has but to compare the history of the City of Brooklyn with that of the City of New-York in recent years. When at the close of 1885 Mr. Low left the office of Mayor of Brooklyn, the McLaughlin political ring began its plans to seize the city. They succeeded quite as well, considering the situation of the city, as did Tammany in New-York; but at the close of eight years, in the election of 1893, they were completely overthrown, and thirty days after Mayor Schieren took office the whole machinery of the city affairs was in the hands of honest and able men. The Tweed Tammany was overthrown in 1871, and the influence it exerted was for a time nullified. Gradually a new Tammany was constructed and fastened itself upon the city. Although it has had undisputed control only for the past six years, it has been intrenched in various departments for more than twice that time. This year it was overthrown, but the city will have to have radical legislation before full practical effect can be given to the purpose so overwhelmingly decreed by the people at the late election. Here, then, we have the one guiding principle for the new system. The rest is, relatively, matter of detail.

ONE MONTH AGO.

We noticed that during his recent campaign tour through this State that genial orator, Mr. Depew, permitted those who heard him to infer that he had been depressed by evidences of stagnation and calamity, and that in his opinion nothing but a victory for the Republican Party could cause a return of prosperity. Now that the election has taken place, with results which are very satisfactory to Mr. Depew, we venture to remind him of some interesting remarks made by him at the Druggists' Convention a little more than one month ago, or, to be exact, on Oct. 3:

"For the first time in my experience of railroading, extending over a period of thirty years, I find that the west-bound traffic is superior on all our lines to the east-bound traffic.

"Stated as a bald fact, this means little. But, analyzed, it means that business is reviving marvelously.

"The great bulk of ordinary traffic is from the West to the East in ordinary times, consisting of food products bound to the great Eastern centres and to the seashore for foreign shipment. The freight that goes West consists of manufactured products.

"This excess in west-bound shipments means that enormous stocks of manufactured goods are going out for distribution. It means that prosperity is returning."

We are glad to put on the record this encouraging report from a railroad officer of so long experience as to the plain signs of a "marvelous revival of business" which he saw more than one month before the recent election and two months after the enactment of the new tariff.

WHY NEW-YORK ENDURED IT.

It is interesting to note that the triumph of the cause of decent government in this city is received with profound satisfaction in all parts of the Republic, as the contest for the past month had been followed with keen interest. Tammany had become a national disgrace, not only because its mischief was done in the metropolis of the Union, but because the exposure of its true character within the last few months had been so complete and startling. Nothing like it, on such a scale, had before been known, and even the denizen of Chicago found his local pride in the freedom of his town from such stains repressed by his sense of humiliation as an American. All Americans are correspondingly grateful that this great community should at last have risen to overthrow a rule so corrupt, so cruel, and so contemptible.

Some of our friends are asking, apparently in good faith, why the evil was allowed to go on increasing for so long a time and to such an extent. There were several reasons. In the first place, the full scope of the evil was not and could not be definitely known until such an investigation as that of the Lexow committee. In the second place, the scheme of Tammany was so to scatter the terms of the various officers that only a few could be changed at a time, and the inducement to undertake the enormous labor of the change was not sufficiently definite and strong. In the third place, Tammany contrived to retain its authority as the regular party organization in the city, and commanded most of the party strength so long as there was only a partisan opposition to it. Finally, and this, though not the most obvious, was one of its greatest resources, the entire municipal service, with all appointments and employments under it, and with the opportunities for legitimate and illegitimate profit, was relentlessly used by Tammany to support a political organization, widely ramified, severely disciplined, and constantly active, not only at election times, but in every moment of the intervals.

This combination of forces made it extremely difficult to ascertain the whole truth, and still more difficult to concentrate public sentiment in any effective movement. Even now the triumph would be very inadequate did not the collapse of the State machine in alliance with Tammany bring in a State Government that ought to provide means for consolidating and perpetuating decent government in the city. It is a most happy conjunction of opportunities, which, if neglected now, will not again recur in a long time.

GEN. HOWARD'S RETIREMENT.

The retirement for age of Major Gen. Oliver Otis Howard, which occurred yesterday, took from the active list its second highest officer and one of its best-known soldiers.

A graduate of Bowdoin College in 1850, he at once entered West Point, and was graduated there No. 4 in the class of 1854. The outbreak of the civil war found him a First Lieutenant of Ordnance and Assistant Professor of Mathematics at West Point. Maine, his native State, made him Colonel of her Third Regiment of Infantry, and at Bull Run he commanded a brigade, shortly afterward becoming a Brigadier General of Volunteers. At Fair Oaks he was twice wounded, and lost his right arm, but returned to his command in season for Pope's campaign. After Antietam he was made a Major General of Volunteers, fought at Fredericksburg, and at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg commanded the Eleventh Corps. For his services in the latter battle he received by name the thanks of Congress. Ordered West with his corps, he took part in the victory at Missionary Ridge, and then in the campaigns of Sherman through Georgia and the Carolinas, commanding successively the Fourth Corps and the Army of the Tennessee.

His brevet as Major General in the army was for the battle of Ezra Church and for the Atlanta campaign. His field work did not end with the civil war, as he was afterward engaged in the campaigns against the Nez Percé Indians and the Bannocks and Plutes.

Of his prominence in the religious and philanthropic world we need not speak. Gen. Howard carries with him to the retired list the best wishes of hosts of friends.

THE IRON INDUSTRY.

The reports for Nov. 1 show that the recovery in the pig-iron industry, as indicated by the capacity of the furnaces in blast, was progressing on that date. Here are The Iron Age's figures for the last five months:

FURNACES IN BLAST.

	Capacity per week in tons.
July 1	85,950
Aug. 1	115,356
Sept. 1	151,113
Oct. 1	151,135
Nov. 1	158,866

As we have shown heretofore, the average for the first four months of 1893, before the beginning of the silver panic, was about 175,000. On May 1 of that year the capacity of furnaces in blast rose to 181,000, but from that date the decline was continuous to Oct. 1 of the same year, when the figures were 73,895. It is noticeable that the average productive capacity of the furnaces appears to be much larger now than it was two years ago, the reports showing an increase from 701 to 877 tons.

There are very few idle furnaces in the large producing district where the low-priced ores of the Lake Superior region and the coke of Western Pennsylvania are used. Says The Iron Age:

"It is a remarkable fact that in the area of production of cheap pig iron from lake ores and Connellsville coke the capacity is practically fully employed. In the whole district embracing Buffalo, the Shenango Valley, the Conemaugh, Pittsburg, the Mahoning Valley, Cleveland, Wheeling, and the Ohio River there are very few modern furnaces out of blast. On Nov. 1 this district was turning out close to 89,000 tons per week. All of the furnaces out of blast in that whole great region could not at present prices add 5,000 tons a week more than that total."

This is the region in which production has been stimulated by the great reduction of the cost of iron ore, due chiefly to the development of the enormous surface deposits of ore in the Mesaba district. It should be noted that the increase of the pig-iron output, which has been so perceptible since the enactment of the new tariff, has been accompanied by a reduction of the stocks of pig iron, sold and unsold.

THE JAPANESE TRENT AFFAIR.

The seizure and detention of two Americans and a Chinaman by the Japanese at Kobé, on board of an English steamer, recalls the seizure of Mason and Slidell by Commodore Wilkes during the first year of the war. The resemblance, though striking, is, however, only superficial.

Mason and Slidell were accredited diplomatic agents of the Confederate States on their way to Europe to invoke foreign intervention in behalf of the Confederacy. Their commissions could not, of course, be recognized by an officer of the United States Navy, to whom they were merely American citizens from a part of the country which was in insurrection against the authority of the United States. Moreover, they were not making their way to or even from an American port, having already escaped from the Confederacy to Nassau, and being, at the time they were seized, on board a neutral steamer plying between two neutral ports. Commodore Wilkes stopped the Trent and took them off without any instructions and "out of his own head." His act was as unjustifiable as it was unauthorized, and it was properly disavowed and the captives released to the custody of Great Britain, with apologies.

The present affair was entirely different. The Americans seized were on their way to China, and the Japanese officials had information that their mission was to violate the neutrality laws of their own country, and to take part in the war against Japan. If this information proves to be correct the Japanese have a perfect right to detain the prisoners, and our Government has no right to demand their release. In any case the Japanese have a right to detain them until the report upon which they were arrested is investigated and shown to be true or false. If it proves to be false the men will doubtless be promptly released; but there is very little likelihood of that.

OCTOBER RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Outside of the grain belt and excepting those Eastern trunk lines which usually derive a large revenue from the movement of grain to the Atlantic seaboard, the railroads in this country make a very good showing in earnings for the month of October. Throughout the South and Southwest and in certain sections of the Northwest almost every railroad reports for last month largely increased earnings over the corresponding month of a year ago. Were it not for the unfortunate collapse of the grain traffic, railroad business generally might be said to be on the verge of a pronounced boom. It may be truthfully said, however, that the boom is in an advanced stage in the South and Southwest.

The experience of the Louisville and Nashville Road is a conspicuous instance of returning prosperity. For the fourth week of October that company reports an increase in earnings of $45,653, and for the entire month an increase of $211,883. Since July 1 the increase in income over the same period of 1893 has been $324,739. The St. Louis and Southwestern also makes a remarkable showing. For October that road reports $91,700 of increased earnings. Commenting on this fact, President Edwin Gould says: "This is the banner month in the history of the company. The gross earnings exceed by $66,000 the earnings of October, 1891, which had previously held the record for big business."

Other railroads which report big increases in earnings for October are the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, $129,737; the Northern Pacific, $212,607; the Norfolk and Western, $64,525; the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, $26,732; the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan, $8,212; the Toledo and Ohio Central, $18,470; Chesapeake and Ohio, $27,127; Canadian Pacific, $27,000; Denver and Rio Grande, $43,800; International and Great Northern, $120,305; Kanawha and Michigan, $7,563; Lake Erie and Western, $11,962; the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City, $15,903, and Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw, $1,220.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas reports for the fourth week of last month increased earnings of $43,588, the Norfolk and Western for the same period $19,419, the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville $1,034, the New-York, Ontario and Western $2,943, and the Ohio Southern $3,507. It is noticeable that the largest increases of railroad revenue are reported from localities in which there is no open warfare of rates and very little intimation of rate cutting.

At an important meeting of Eastern and Western railroad men held in this city a few days ago nearly one hundred executive officers came together, and the views there and then exchanged on the general situation indicated a decidedly cheerful sentiment. There was on every hand a disposition manifested to maintain rates and preserve harmony of action. Many of the representatives of the Southern and Southwestern roads declared that never before had they known so many freight cars to be moving in the month of October as had hauled freight in their respective localities last month. The adoption by the meeting alluded to of the reduced mileage rate on private and interchangeable freight cars cannot fail to have a stimulating effect on freight shipments. The reduction granted from ¾ of a cent to 3-5 of a cent is apparently a small one, but it is satisfactory and will be of great advantage to large shippers who are obliged to hire freight cars.

The vote of Mount Vernon ought not to count on the "Greater New-York" question anyway. She was not asked to come in in the first place, and was not included in the proposition as it was originally submitted to be voted upon. Two months after the act was passed providing for a submission of the question of consolidation to a vote of the people of the territory included in the plan of the Municipal Commission, in response to a request from Mount Vernon and the parts of East Chester and Pelham that had been left out, the Legislature, merely to oblige them, passed an additional act to allow them to vote on whether they should be included. Nobody else cared whether they came in or not, and now Mount Vernon says "No," just as if she had been asked, instead of having done all the asking. It puts her in a position that is a trifle ridiculous, and the next time she "pops" any such question we shall want to know whether she is "just flirting."

THE LARGEST LENSES YET.

Chicago's New Telescope Tested at the Clark Manufactory.

From The Boston Transcript.

The testing in the open air of a monster telescope is always an occasion of exceeding interest, the more so when the telescope is of a size hitherto unattained, and there is a possibility that at any moment there may be discovered some celestial object which has never been seen before by human eye. Such an occasion called together a little knot of scientific men at the modest establishment of Mr. Alvan G. Clark in Cambridge on Sunday evening, the object being an experimental test of the great forty-inch telescope now being made for the University of Chicago. The group included Prof. G. E. Hale, the astronomer under whose directorship the new Yerkes Observatory of the University of Chicago will enter upon its career; a friend of his, a rising young physicist connected with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Mr. Clark, and his assistants and the representative of The Transcript.

The scene was a notable one. The great lenses, the largest that the world has ever seen, each of them equal in diameter very nearly to an ordinary buggy wheel, weighing with their mountings more than 1,200 pounds, were maintained in their position high in air by a great steel tube, sixty-three feet in length, and seeming in the dimness of the night almost interminable. The ponderous tube is poised midway upon a great shaft, which permits free motion in every direction, and this again is perched upon a massive pier of masonry capable of upholding in safety the tons of weight which it is called upon to bear.

Mounting the stepladder which served as temporary observing chair, Prof. Hale placed his critical eye at the tube, and then in deliberate succession applied the different tests known to astronomers. The roundness of the star images, the color when in and out of focus, the blackness of the field or background, which is a very important point in the observation of faint objects, and the possibility of ghosts, all were discussed—not the intangible ghosts of graveyard and midnight, but almost equally delusive points or shades of light which opticians find it as hard to account for as do the psychic scientists for the phantoms. Red stars, white stars, blue stars—for Chicago is nothing if not patriotic—were critically examined. Then came the viewing of close doubles. No particular objects were sought, but the stars were allowed to troop through the telescope until some object suitable for the especial test was caught.

When the professional experts had formed an opinion the courtesy of extended peeps through the instrument was afforded to the others of the group, which was by this time reinforced by the fair members of Mr. Clark's own family. To the uneducated eye, the glass on this preliminary test was truly at perfection, but the trained eyes of the experts caught points at times whereby the delicacy of the instrument might be increased. Thus through the early evening the group about the telescope viewed first one and then another of the test objects until the planet Mars, swinging high in the heavens, came within range of the instrument.

Popular interest centres in this planet, which is now just past the nearest point which it ever gets to the earth, and as it came into favorable position for observation, a flutter of excitement passed through the non-astronomical portion of the company. The first view of this object by Prof. Hale brought forth exclamations of delight, for this telescope by far exceeded in light-collecting ability any instrument which he had previously turned upon the planet. Mars showed itself as a great reddish-yellow disc, whose clean-cut edges attested the excellence of the instrument. Its brightness with 40 inches of aperture was almost sufficient to blind the eye, and its great disc was figured with the dark and light markings which define its topography. For an hour or more the planet was kept in view, delighting every one of the assembled group with the splendor of the sight; then began a search for the satellites. These are faint stars, visible at their best only with good apertures, and so close to the planet as to be hardly beyond the glare of light which it diffuses. The outer one, Deimos, was easily caught, but for some time Phobos—its companion—could not be discerned. It was at last seen by Mr. Clark almost against the body of its principal, and for nearly half an hour it was followed by the different members of the company. Then an adjournment to the house was made, for the purpose of consulting the Nautical Almanac, for these men, like the true astronomers that they are, were careful not to permit any foreknowledge to affect their judgment or their vision.

On emerging again it was found that Nature had proved as fickle as she had been favorable, and the sky, a short quarter of an hour before so lucid, was thickly overspread with clouds, the precursors of the storm of yesterday. The session was accordingly declared adjourned to a final meeting, at which still others of the staff of Chicago Observatory will be present, and at which the formal acceptance of the glass from the maker will be in order.

With reference to the performance of the telescope, Prof. Hale expressed himself as exceedingly well pleased, having had no idea that its shaping had been so far perfected. The lenses, excellent as they have proved to be, will again be placed in the shop, and with the knowledge gained of their minor inaccuracies of figure, they will again undergo local treatment until they reach that high standard which has placed the Clark glasses always in the van in point of interesting astronomical discovery.

Unappreciated.

From The Boston Transcript.

This was overheard in an electric car: "No, of course one doesn't do good just to get gratitude, but the other thing is surprising, if not amusing, sometimes."

"I know it. We sent a lot of things to that poor family, don't you know, that was in perfect destitution. And what do you think? They sent them back, because the dress waists and jackets didn't have large sleeves."

ILLUSTRATORS AT THE UNION LEAGUE.

Pictures by the Most Famous American Artists of Books and Magazines.

The Union League Club gave a private view yesterday of its loan collection of works of the witty draughtsmen who lavishly distribute among the illustrated papers treasures of inspiration, of invention, and of folly.

One excels in representing scenes of fashionable life; another, young men devoted excessively to new styles of dress. One attracts by the boldness of his drawing; another, by the hardihood and the splendor of his faults. All, at times, take the painter's brush and study life in the air with the refined delicacy of colorists. The greater number understand and know how to express, with an intensity full of passion and of dreams, the poem that is realized by the face, the attitudes, and the dress of New-York women, seated in an alley of the Park or conversing about Cupid or Mammon in an elegantly-furnished drawing room.

Charles Stanley Reinhart, in portraits of Field Marshal von Moltke, of Charles Dudley Warner, and of a near-sighted reporter at the Reichstag, has translated typical characteristics with an exact and original sentiment.

Charles Dana Gibson does not need, one should think, to consult public rumor or the judgment of his friends. His type of the American girl is his vivid conscience. If he sincerely obeyed his temperament, if he kept in his most frivolous drawings the ardor of life and the sentiment of art, he has his reward in the tranquil and satisfying eyes of the young girl. If he has wandered into complicated and literary ideas, he finds her sad. She hides her face in "Love Will Die." The picture is well drawn, the face of the man is charmingly cynical, the despair of the woman is charmingly dramatic, but the symbolism is too literal to be true. Mr. Gibson's young American girl is radiant in "Adieu," in "At the Opera," and even in "A Modern Daniel," a scene of Paris, wherein she is perhaps expected to be suppressed.

T. de Thulstrup is the conscientious artist of a "Moujik," a sower whose gesture is not theatrical; of "Telega," a scene in which Russians at a long table listlessly drink their tea, and of "Kroll's Garden, Berlin," with the movement of its crowds, the glare of its lights, and the animation of its varied figures.

F. S. Church is represented by the delicate figure of "Gleaners" and the thoughtful fantasy of "Sea Sirens." W. T. Smedley is represented by "Art Students," "In the Gallery," the "Ladies' Gallery in the House of Representatives," and "Down in Dixie," the latter in colors divinely green of a bank on which stand in all the lithemness of the artist's distinctive and graceful figures, solemn negro fishermen. Edwin H. Blashfield is represented by "Spring Time," a fine sketch on gray blue of three poetic figures; by "The Bells," and by the "Sword Dance."

E. Zimmerman's "Under the Mistletoe" proves that the fantastic in the comic has the right to live, and the greatly celebrated French painter, Edouard Detaille, proves in "Merechaux des Logis," in "Chasseur à Cheval," in "Officiers de Chasseurs," and in "Dragons" that he is an excellent calligrapher, but not at all that he is an artist.

Van Schaick is represented by a well-grouped crowd around a sumptuously-filled stairway in "After the Opera," and A. B. Wenzell by brilliantly illuminated street, park and drawing room scenes. There are sixteen figures of women and cupids in Albert Sterner's "Footman Fanny," which is very learned and gracefully impressive. There are magnificent sailors in R. F. Zogbaum's "Morning Watch," a superb old soldier in A. Castaigne's "Fancies of Napoleon in Ajaccio," admirable colors in Malcolm Frazier's "Tiled Reception Room in Alma Tadema's House," and living expressions of features and gestures in Louis Loeb's "Who got the Reward Pudd'n Head," the "Reciprocity Act" and "Does you Believe Me?"

Howard Pyle is represented by "Along the Canal in old Manhattan," by "Along the River Front in old New-York," and by "Jack Ballister," at his best; and in a different manner, which recalls Maurice Leloir's illustrations for Sterne's "Sentimental Journey," by six scenes of "A Pastoral Without Words." Frederic Remington is represented by a "Cowboy Band," a "A Cowboy Barber," an "Advance Guard," and the tangled legs of horses at full speed in "Cowboys Coming to Town for Christmas." There are W. L. Metcalf's illustrations for "The Wrecker;" Robert Blum's "Ballet Girls;" E. A. Abbey's superb "Malvolio," "Anne Page," and "Mariana and Boy"; sketches of Southern faces by E. W. Kemble, and many other works in front of which one may express praise, among the 226 frames that line the walls of the art gallery and of the theatre and the clubs. They are an eloquent tribute to the excellence attained by American artists. The least of them one would like to own. Of course, if one wished for an elephant nothing is worth a real elephant that crushes vanquished warriors under its feet and carries on its back a Princess more brilliant than the stars. But there are essentially minute elephants, not larger than bees, which the workmen of Ceylon carve in white ivory, and there are persons who prefer to have these.

A BOOM IN FREIGHTS.

Over 80,000 Loaded Cars Moved on the Consolidated Road Last Month.

From The New-London (Conn.) Telegraph.

The recent revival of the business of the country has been well illustrated in the better freight traffic on the Consolidated Road. October is usually regarded as one of the best months in the year, as there are large quantities of product in Western crops moved east; but the company was not prepared for the remarkable spurt in freights that has been witnessed recently. Not only are there greater freights from the West, but better traffic is noticed in Eastern freight. While the increase is to some extent accountable on account of the moving of the crops, the better business of the country is responsible to a great degree for the increase.

An increase of 50 per cent. in freight at any time would be regarded as remarkable, but when it amounts to 100 per cent. it speaks of a wonderful increase in the business of the country. On the New-York Division last month over 80,000 loaded cars were moved, as compared with about 40,000 cars for October in 1893.

The New-York road has never carried such a business in freight before in all its history and its resources were severely taxed. The company is somewhat handicapped by the work of four-tracking, and when this improvement is concluded, the setting apart of two tracks for freight trains will facilitate matters and result in accommodations for a largely-increased freight service.

There is another thing that has helped the Consolidated, and that is the utilizing of the Shore Line route largely for through freights, this being the shortest and quickest route to and from Boston.

There is also a noticeable improvement in passenger transportation over the New-York Division during October. The business so far this month is excellent, and it is expected that November will make almost as good a record as has October.

Mr. Singerly's Graceful Valedictory.

From The Philadelphia Record, Nov. 5.

Pennsylvania is a great State. Pennsylvanians are the salt of the earth.

Mr. Singerly, fresh from close touch with the people, desires to make grateful acknowledgement of the warmth, heartiness, courtesy, and unlimited good fellowship which followed him and encompassed him about in every corner of the Commonwealth and without reference to party, race, creed, or place.

Perfectly satisfied with the event of to-morrow's voting, no matter how the people shall decide, this greeting is intended to anticipate either defeat or victory. The remembrance of such univers

POLITICAL LANDSLIDES

THEY DO NOT NECESSARILY MEAN ANNIHILATION OF PARTY.

A Glance Over the History of the United States Which Shows What the Result of Landslides Has Been—The Democratic Party Has Survived All Disasters and Will Have New Life Again in 1896.

There have been landslides before. The term "landslide" is not synonymous with "extinction." A landslide simply means that the power behind the battering ram has pulled back the ram to give it another vigorous thrust at the opposition. There is only one thing which turns a landslide into the embodiment of annihilating destiny, and that is the injection of a new issue into politics. There has been no such issue raised since the tariff took the place of the slavery question as a promoter of antagonism between voters. The tariff is as live an issue to-day as it was last week, and there is not another to replace it.

Two years ago it looked as if the notions which the Populists have of the mission of a republican form of government might become an issue, in the political sense, such as might dwarf even the tariff question in importance, because the Populists struck more directly at the individual in their propaganda than anybody could who was debating the tariff question. But the common sense of the people has apparently relegated the Populist theories to the background in the election this week and left for public thought and decision only the great question of the necessary percentage of the income of the Government, the proper method of collecting it, and whether this income shall be made the buffer between the engine of progression and the palace car of protected industry.

A glance at the history of politics in this country shows that landslides, unless coupled with or preceded by the raising of new issues, have never been effective in so overwhelming a party that it had not a political future. The first landslide was in 1800. From the first formation of parties, in 1792, when the people of the country united in recalling George Washington to the Presidential chair, but divided upon the question of who was to be Vice President, the powers of the Federal Government as opposed to those of the States formed the basis of contention. The Federalists were successful in the earlier elections. In 1796, when the first contest developed over the successor to George Washington, the Federalists won. Although the Democrat-Republicans, the predecessors of the Democrats of to-day, had controlled the House of Representatives in the former Congress, both branches under President Adams were Federalist.

The Federalist Congress passed two laws, the so-called alien and sedition laws, which involved a new principle and brought down upon it such popular and party hate as the wrath of the people. The first law gave the President the power to order an alien whom he judged dangerous to leave the country, and made provision for fining or imprisoning him if he refused to obey. The other provided for the imposition of fines or the imprisonment of any persons who opposed any Government measure or uttered any scandal or falsehood against the Government, Congress, or the President.

These laws the great mass of the people believed struck at personal liberty, and they punished the party promulgating them by forever relegating it to the realms of lost wishes. Jefferson kept the fires of resentment smoldering until the election of 1800, when New-York, in April, sounded the death knell of the Federalists by electing a Legislature which should choose Democratic-Republican Presidential Electors. Jefferson's election followed, although the election was thrown into the House of Representatives because two Democrat-Republicans, Jefferson and Burr, tied for first place in the Electoral College. The Federalists were overwhelmingly defeated in the next Presidential election, Jefferson receiving 148 Electoral votes to 28 for Pinckney.

The close of the war of 1812 found the Federalist Party practically extinct. The cardinal principle upon which it had been founded and which gave it life had been generally adopted as the true exposition of the scope of a republican form of government. The extraneous new issues which it had evolved had wrought its ruin. Its usefulness had passed. An "era of good feeling" followed, culminating in the election of 1824, when men, not issues, as the rallying cry, although Andrew Jackson received a plurality of both the Electoral and popular vote, the election was thrown into the House of Representatives, and John Quincy Adams was elected as the representative of the Democratic-Republican Party. It was during his term that the tariff question came into prominence.

But it was opposition to the doctrine of nullification, or the right of a State to repudiate the action of the Federal Government where the State believed the Federal Government's action unconstitutional, which was a revival of the original anti-Federalist doctrines, that necessitated the formation of a new party, which subsequently became known as the Whig Party. The Whigs also put in their platform planks favoring internal improvements, protective tariffs, and a demand for a national bank.

In Van Buren's term the Democrat-Republicans failed to enact laws for the financial relief of the country, in addition to advocating nullification, so that the people turned to the Whigs. The result was that in 1840 William Henry Harrison, the Whig candidate, defeated Van Buren, who was the Democrat-Republican candidate for re-election, by 234 to 64 electoral votes. If President Harrison had lived, the political history of the country would probably have been radically different. But he died just a month after his inauguration, and left the Executive office to the weak, vacillating John Tyler. And in the next election the Democrat-Republicans returned to power.

The slave question had begun to be agitated, but the Democrat-Republicans were not ready to declare for slavery, although preventing any hostile legislation, and the Whigs would not oppose slavery. The compromise of 1850, the chief feature of which was the fugitive-slave law, followed. Democrat-Republicans and Whigs indorsed it in their platforms of 1852. But the Whigs were only half-hearted in their support of the compromise, and the Democratic-Republican candidate, Franklin Pierce, was elected by 254 electoral votes to 42 for Winfield Scott. The sentiment of the country at that time was overwhelmingly in favor of the existing social conditions.

This was the second great landslide. But it did not mean the extinction of the Whig Party. It only emphasized the necessity for the Whigs to come squarely out and declare against slavery, which they had all along really been opposed to.

The injection of the slavery question into politics gave new names to old parties. The Democrat-Republicans became Democrats, and the Whigs became Republicans. The sentiment of the people rapidly shifted, as shown by the popular vote in 1856, when John C. Fremont, the Republican candidate, received 377,629 more votes than James Buchanan, the Democratic candidate, who was elected by 174 Electoral votes to 122 for Fremont. Although Lincoln was elected in 1860 by 180 Electoral votes to 123 for Breckinridge, he received 944,149 popular votes less than his competitor. It was not until four years later that the slavery landslide had moved the Democratic polling booth so far down the declivity that only a small minority of the voters cared to venture to reach it.

The war settled the slavery question and removed it from the list of issues. But the Democratic and Republican Parties were at variance on other questions, notably the tariff, which would have been the most prominent from the time of Jackson if the terrible condition of the negroes had not diverted public attention from it for a few years. Each party had something to exist for after the humane issue over which they had recently fought had been removed from the arena of public discussion. There was no occasion for the formation of new parties, because no all-engrossing new issues were brought forward for adjudication. Parties are always elastic enough so that minor issues may form parts of their declarations of principles, without impeding them in their contest for supremacy. The nullification principle, for which the Democratic Party and its predecessors had battled, had been removed from politics, and the new issues which sprang up after the war were of such character, like the silver question, which, in some of its bearings, is more nearly a sectional than a political one, that the old parties absorbed them.

But the war had given the country into the hands of the Republican Party. It took years for confidence in the Democratic Party to be restored. It was fully restored in 1876, when Tilden received a plurality of the popular vote. In 1880 Garfield had only a plurality of 7,018, while Cleveland had pluralities of 23,006 in 1884, of 96,658 in 1888, and of 393,688 in 1892. In 1892 came the fourth great landslide in the history of the country, when the Democratic Party, which had in reality existed from the foundation of the Government with less change than any of its opposing parties, notwithstanding greater opposition and with heavier impediments, elected the President, carried a majority of the States, captured the United States Senate, and elected 219 out of 356 members of the House of Representatives. This was the greatest landslide in the history of the country. It was such a landslide that the rut which it made in the hill seemed to compass the hill itself.

If landslides annihilated parties, then there would have been no Republican Party left to slide into power last Tuesday. But in two years the party which was apparently extinct had become so replete with life as to astonish the most sanguine advocate of Republicanism by getting up a landslide which made the one of two years ago look like the mere shifting of a town lot.

All the conclusions which a politician can draw from pyrotechnic landslides is that this is the epoch of landslides—the period of violent fluctuations in politics—and that it is not wise to call the defeated party a corpse simply because a sword has been passed through the basket and withdrawn with blood on its blade. Two years hence the lid of the basket will be raised, and the supposed corpse will be found to have all the vitality which has kept it the most prominent contending factor in the affairs of this Government from the beginning. If the tariff question had been removed from politics as the question of the supremacy of the Federal Government was by the acquiescence of all the people, or the slavery question by the war, then the defeat of last Tuesday might have proved the end of the Democratic Party. But the tariff question remains unsettled. A reform tariff is having a practical trial. Under it the country is recovering from depression. Two years hence it is likely that what happened two years ago will happen again.

THE UNITED PRESS FAR AHEAD.

Superior Service in Gathering and Sending Out Election News.

The United Press, as was to be expected, had the earliest and most complete election returns.

An evening paper claimed yesterday and the day before that the Associated Press had excelled all other news associations in gathering the returns; that the result in 2,800 out of the 3,359 election districts of the State was furnished yesterday's morning papers; that the Associated Press had leased twenty-four wires from the Western Union Company for election service; that the contrast between the Associated Press and the United Press papers in the matter of election news was startling; that the Associated Press had the first news from nearly every State in the Union, while the absurd claim was made that the United Press papers had returns from only four States.

F. N. Bassett, manager of the United Press, was interviewed by a reporter for The New-York Times in reference to these statements.

"The declarations made by the evening paper on the Associated Press election service are absolutely false," he said. "To begin with, the Associated Press did not gather the election news itself in this city, as the article claims. The news was furnished to it by the City Press Association, which furnishes news to the various city papers. Again, the Associated Press did not lease a single wire from the Western Union. The wires were leased by the City Press Association. The Associated Press did not have returns from 2,800 out of a total 3,352—not 3,359, by the way—election districts. The United Press sent out returns from 2,162 election districts; 25 per cent. more than were ever sent out before. The Associated Press did not have returns as complete or from as many States as did the United Press. The evening paper in question had space enough to reprint a lot of summaries from the morning papers under a fictitious date, and style it Associated Press 'news.'

"The claim that the contrast between the Associated Press and the United Press papers in the matter of election news was startling, is true. The United Press election news in every detail was vastly superior."

In all parts of the country the newspapers fortunate enough to be clients of The United Press, speak in the highest terms of its election-news service. The Washington Post, for instance, says:

> The United Press covered itself with glory in its masterly handling of the election news. It covered the country as it was never covered before by a news organization, and left nothing to be desired. The Post yesterday lacked sufficient testimony to the fine service of the United Press.

The News Record of St. Paul, Minn., says editorially:

> The United Press yesterday covered the election news in a more masterly manner than had ever before been accomplished by a news-gathering association. With so efficient a service The News Record was last evening enabled to thoroughly cover the national field and leave absolutely nothing for morning contemporaries to do but confirm the reports published in The News Record yesterday afternoon.

The Gazette of Colorado Springs, Col., says:

> We have reason to be proud of yesterday's Gazette. Those of our readers who saw the Denver papers yesterday had a fine illustration of the difference between editing with brains and editing with a scoop shovel. These papers were a mass of undigested and mostly indigestible figures. The Gazette presented the results clearly, and grouped in such a way as to bring order out of the chaos of returns. For this, however, we cannot take all the credit. The United Press deserves its full share. Its report the night was the most definite, well digested, clear, and comprehensive report ever sent from the East to Colorado on any election night.

The Omaha World-Herald prints the following:

> The World-Herald desires to compliment the service of the United Press on election night. Long before midnight its wires had brought to this office decisive returns on State, Congressional, municipal, and legislative tickets from all over the country, and the columns of The World-Herald bear testimony to the fact that it is supplied with telegraphic news by an association whose service is prompt and complete.

Many other papers speak in terms equally complimentary.

COL. STEVENS TO DEMAND A RECOUNT.

There May Be Fraud in the Returns of Hudson County, N. J.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 8.—At a conference of leading Democrats this evening in the rooms of the Democratic Society a transcript of the returns from every polling precinct was presented by the Democratic County Committee.

Of the vote for Congressional candidates Col. Stevens (Dem.) had 23,227 and Thomas McEwan (Rep.) 23,249. This is an apparent majority of 22, but the committee claimed that the majority of 3,1000 said to have been given for McEwan in this city was really but 2,186, and that a recount of the ballots would show that the entire Democratic county and Assembly ticket was elected.

Col. Stevens said he did not care for the seat in Congress, but if any fraud had been committed either in Jersey City or in any part of Hudson County, he wanted the people to know it, and he would take steps to make it known. He thereupon retained Allan L. McDermott, Thomas F. Noonan, and John Griffin as counsel, and instructed them to make immediate application to Judge Lippincott for a recount of the ballots in every precinct and polling district in the county.

The only change made in the muddled election returns of this county to-day was the substitution of the name of James Usher in place of the name of Pierce J. Fleming for Assembly. Both are Democrats, so that the only effect of the change will be to give to the old Eleventh Assembly District a representative.

When the County Clerk's office closed at 6 o'clock this evening returns from eighteen districts had not been filed by the election officers, although the law requires that they shall be filed within twenty-four hours from the time of closing the polls. Two of these are districts that are said to have given large majorities for McEwan, the Republican candidate.

The Vote for Congressmen.

Returns have been received at Police Headquarters of the full vote for Congress in the Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Sixteenth Congressional Districts, as follows:

Seventh District—Bartlett, (Dem.,) 5,265; Ford, (Rep.,) 3,109.

Ninth District—Miner, (Dem.,) 7,992; Simpson, (Rep.,) 5,061; Campbell, (Ind. Dem.,) 7,113.

Eleventh District—Sulzer, (Dem.,) 11,218; Eidman, (Rep.,) 10,414.

Twelfth District—McClellan, (Dem.,) 10,930; Chesebrough, (Rep.,) 9,618.

Sixteenth District—Ryan, (Dem.,) 7,248; Fairchild, (Rep.,) 9,139.

Chewed a Policeman's Finger Off.

James Kelly of 604 Second Avenue cut and bruised the face of his wife Tuesday afternoon. He was arrested by Policeman Stackmar of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station. On the way to the station Kelly got the second finger of the policeman's hand in his mouth and chewed it so badly that part of it had to be amputated.

In Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning Mrs. Kelly declined to make a complaint. She changed her mind when she learned that on the complaint of the policeman Kelly would get a more severe sentence than he would for beating her. Kelly was held in $500.

THE PLURALITIES IN NEW-YORK

HILL WAS BURIED UNDER AN AVALANCHE OF 157,228 VOTES.

Official Returns Make Very Little Change in Figures Already Published—Saxton's Majority is 118,796, Lockwood's Vote Being Larger than Hill's—Haight's Plurality Over Brown—Some of the Figures on the Constitutional Amendments.

The official returns of the election in this State have made very little change in the figures as presented by The New-York Times Thursday.

The plurality for Morton, for Governor, has been increased slightly, and now stands at 157,228.

In the vote for Lieutenant Governor, in which Mr. Lockwood got a small plurality in Richmond County, in addition to the three counties, Chemung, Schoharie, and New-York, credited to Hill, Saxton's plurality is placed at 118,796, the plurality in New-York for Mr. Lockwood accounting for a large part of the difference between Morton's and Saxton's pluralities.

The plurality of Haight over Brown, for Judge of the Court of Appeals, is 127,731.

The figures of the vote on the constitutional amendments have not all been returned yet, but enough to show that they are all adopted.

THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

The Pluralities for Morton and Hill as Shown by Complete Returns.

Returns from all the counties of the State, nearly all official and the others practically so, show the pluralities for Morton and Hill to be as given in the following table. The full vote for Wheeler is also given, four counties being still lacking:

County.	Wheeler's Full Vote.	1894. Hill.	1894. Morton.	1891. Flower.	1891. Fassett.
Albany	160	.....	1094	4227	.....
Allegany	60	.....	3218	.....	2047
Broome	154	.....	3110	.....	1479
Cattaraugus	118	.....	3411	.....	1506
Cayuga	130	.....	3423	.....	1555
Chautauqua	211	.....	7516	.....	3997
Chemung	83	846	.....	720	.....
Chenango	125	.....	2235	.....	603
Clinton	104	.....	2434	.....	425
Columbia	34	.....	771	98	.....
Cortland	53	.....	1823	.....	1098
Delaware	81	.....	2892	.....	825
Dutchess	172	.....	1723	75	.....
Erie	689	.....	10921	1280	.....
Essex	60	.....	2451	.....	1288
Franklin	54	.....	2852	.....	1887
Fulton and Hamilton	74	.....	2087	.....	333
Genesee	96	.....	2072	.....	783
Greene	56	.....	199	661	.....
Herkimer	89	.....	1545	.....	366
Jefferson	.....	.....	8308	.....	338
Kings	11435	.....	17169	16080	.....
Lewis	56	.....	1060	.....	109
Livingston	79	.....	1634	.....	546
Madison	173	.....	3173	.....	1560
Monroe	201	.....	7333	.....	3870
Montgomery	.....	.....	1266	129	.....
New-York	8796	2549	.....	59820	.....
Niagara	.....	.....	1917	496	.....
Oneida	203	.....	3647	.....	267
Onondaga	281	.....	4707	.....	1909
Ontario	89	.....	2009	.....	640
Orange	180	.....	3207	.....	488
Orleans	77	.....	1529	.....	1418
Oswego	151	.....	3936	.....	2600
Otsego	100	.....	1667	.....	346
Putnam	54	.....	761	.....	140
Queens	398	.....	3386	2863	.....
Rensselaer	.....	.....	1834	1709	.....
Richmond	206	.....	274	1604	.....
Rockland	100	.....	464	786	.....
St. Lawrence	107	.....	8056	.....	5088
Saratoga	94	.....	3207	.....	971
Schenectady	66	.....	502	503	.....
Schoharie	58	559	.....	1587	.....
Schuyler	23	.....	904	.....	516
Seneca	83	.....	331	491	.....
Steuben	151	.....	3824	.....	1328
Suffolk	240	.....	2664	.....	448
Sullivan	107	.....	503	.....	18
Tioga	94	.....	1643	.....	775
Tompkins	143	.....	1948	.....	880
Ulster	140	.....	1601	1095	.....
Warren	44	.....	1495	.....	922
Washington	48	.....	4193	.....	2500
Wayne	95	.....	3243	.....	1848
Westchester	491	.....	3307	1831	.....
Wyoming	90	.....	2181	.....	972
Yates	52	.....	1671	.....	940
Total plurality		3954	161182	95687	47852
Flower's plurality, 1891					47835
Morton's plurality					157228

Total Wheeler vote, four counties missing, 27408.

VOTE FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Pluralities Given in the Various Counties for Saxton or Lockwood.

The following table shows the pluralities given in the various counties for Lieutenant Governor:

County.	Lockwood.	Saxton.
Albany	.....	848
Allegany	.....	3212
Broome	.....	2028
Cattaraugus	.....	3311
Cayuga	.....	3330
Chautauqua	.....	7552
Chemung	867	.....
Chenango	.....	2046
Clinton	.....	2321
Columbia	.....	587
Cortland	.....	1811
Delaware	.....	2602
Dutchess	.....	1598
Erie	.....	9408
Essex	.....	3212
Franklin	.....	2803
Fulton and Hamilton	.....	2544
Genesee	.....	1935
Greene	.....	44
Herkimer	.....	1368
Jefferson	.....	3106
Kings	.....	7178
Lewis	.....	1020
Livingston	.....	1518
Madison	.....	3019
Monroe	.....	7173
Montgomery	.....	1180
New-York	22862	.....
Niagara	.....	1943
Oneida	.....	3817
Onondaga	.....	4261
Ontario	.....	2003
Orange	.....	3364
Orleans	.....	1541
Oswego	.....	3761
Otsego	.....	1529
Putnam	.....	880
Queens	.....	2120
Rensselaer	.....	1335
Richmond	115	.....
Rockland	.....	346
St. Lawrence	.....	7650
Saratoga	.....	3082
Schenectady	.....	390
Schoharie	636	.....
Schuyler	.....	860
Seneca	.....	267
Steuben	.....	3652
Suffolk	.....	2415
Sullivan	.....	600
Tioga	.....	1568
Tompkins	.....	1833
Ulster	.....	1534
Warren	.....	1503
Washington	.....	3995
Wayne	.....	3433
Westchester	.....	2776
Wyoming	.....	2068
Yates	.....	1625
Total plurality	24480	143276
Saxton's plurality, 1894		118796

FOR THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Pluralities for Haight and Brown in the Various Counties.

The following table, chiefly taken from official returns, shows the pluralities for Haight and Brown for Judge of the Court of Appeals:

County.	Brown.	Haight.
Albany	.....	1090
Allegany	.....	3266
Broome	.....	2976
Cattaraugus	.....	3312
Cayuga	.....	3418
Chautauqua	.....	7895
Chemung	716	.....
Chenango	.....	2054
Clinton	.....	2319
Columbia	.....	580
Cortland	.....	1780
Delaware	.....	2596
Dutchess	.....	1374
Erie	.....	10501
Essex	.....	2432
Franklin	.....	3800
Fulton and Hamilton	.....	2470
Genesee	.....	2177
Greene	.....	139
Herkimer	.....	1436
Jefferson	.....	3148
Kings	.....	7230
Lewis	.....	848
Livingston	.....	1623
Madison	.....	3009
Monroe	.....	7405
Montgomery	.....	1181
New-York	14018	.....
Niagara	.....	1935
Oneida	.....	3449
Onondaga	.....	4476
Ontario	.....	1920
Orange	.....	3785
Orleans	.....	1603
Oswego	.....	3760
Otsego	.....	1561
Putnam	.....	638
Queens	.....	1902
Rensselaer	.....	1633
Richmond	239	.....
Rockland	.....	246
St. Lawrence	.....	7270
Saratoga	.....	3001
Schenectady	.....	328
Schoharie	644	.....
Schuyler	.....	858
Seneca	.....	485
Steuben	.....	3563
Suffolk	.....	2370
Sullivan	.....	590
Tioga	.....	1594
Tompkins	.....	1178
Ulster	.....	1108
Warren	.....	1494
Washington	.....	3765
Wayne	.....	3057
Westchester	.....	2455
Wyoming	.....	2092
Yates	.....	1612
Total plurality	15612	143343
Haight's plurality, 1894		127731

WHO WILL SUCCEED SAXTON?

George Lord and John Raines Will Contest for the Senatorship.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Charles T. Saxton's election as Lieutenant Governor creates a vacancy in the Senate from the Twenty-eighth District, and has precipitated a fight between George Lord of Dundee and John Raines of Canandaigua.

At the Yates County Convention Lord engineered through a resolution empowering the Congressional delegation to act in the event that Senatorial delegates were needed. Lord foresaw the nomination of Saxton, and sought to have the Yates delegates solid for him.

Yates, under the new apportionment, is placed in a new district with Steuben. This condition will make the Wayne, Tompkins, and Cayuga politicians averse to making any affiliation with Lord, from the fact that he will have no chance to lend support to them in the future.

VOTE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS BY COUNTIES.

	Apportionment. For.	Apportionment. Against.	Canal. For.	Canal. Against.	Constitution. For.	Constitution. Against.
Albany	17,500	18,000	18,000	17,500	18,000	18,500
Allegany	2,939	3,143	2,271	3,752	2,639	3,230
Broome	3,650	2,668	3,216	2,868	3,650	2,641
Cattaraugus	4,911	3,554	4,714	3,552	4,299	3,461
Cayuga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chautauqua	8,007	4,128	7,700	4,228	7,469	4,145
Chemung	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chenango	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton	2,030	1,668	2,257	1,606	1,976	1,662
Columbia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cortland	2,762	2,102	2,526	2,250	2,581	2,143
Delaware	3,836	3,288	3,414	3,486	3,606	3,214
Dutchess	5,381	4,873	5,514	5,303	5,695	4,991
Erie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Essex	2,326	1,042	2,493	970	2,326	999
Franklin	1,584	1,394	1,102	1,695	1,270	1,406
Fulton and Hamilton	4,812	2,879	4,952	2,769	4,857	2,792
Genesee	2,608	1,622	2,620	1,771	2,596	1,624
Greene	1,681	2,538	1,897	2,217	1,947	2,106
Herkimer	3,829	3,384	4,467	3,179	3,719	3,254
Jefferson	6,190	5,176	5,186	6,083	5,719	5,306
Kings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lewis	2,027	1,921	2,268	1,878	2,154	1,873
Livingston	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe	13,333	9,646	14,388	9,886	13,206	9,680
Montgomery	3,230	3,352	3,820	3,228	3,852	3,260
New-York	59,702	55,989	72,900	44,679	47,487	35,961
Niagara	1,954	755	2,442	1,700	1,941	1,680
Oneida	8,701	7,023	10,735	6,413	9,285	5,669
Onondaga	12,208	10,250	12,833	10,500	12,308	9,395
Ontario	4,275	3,793	3,810	4,190	4,137	3,757
Orange	8,153	6,659	8,095	6,487	8,160	6,365
Orleans	2,434	1,920	2,864	1,852	2,535	1,806
Oswego	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otsego	900	741	806	731	816	721
Putnam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queens	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rensselaer	2,568	1,406	3,014	1,314	2,568	1,406
Rockland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Lawrence	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saratoga	4,908	4,157	5,072	4,047	4,824	3,942
Schenectady	2,238	1,938	2,329	1,820	2,240	2,153
Schoharie	1,913	3,058	1,920	3,119	1,992	3,121
Schuyler	1,484	1,308	1,253	1,505	1,372	1,334
Seneca	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steuben	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suffolk	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan	1,689	2,184	1,544	2,244	1,598	2,166
Tioga	2,428	2,207	2,091	2,588	2,381	2,272
Tompkins	2,858	2,347	2,975	2,333	2,867	2,193
Ulster	4,478	4,927	4,312	4,884	4,254	4,694
Warren	1,713	1,735	2,084	1,662	1,870	1,714
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayne	3,942	2,118	3,667	3,195	3,486	2,737
Westchester	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	2,658	1,689	2,554	1,931	2,534	1,620
Yates	1,898	1,777	1,760	1,666	1,702	1,485
Total	225,788	194,429	242,162	187,160	211,324	172,453
Majority	31,359	.....	55,002	.....	38,871	.....

OF INTEREST TO POLITICIANS.

W. J. K. Kenny, Supervisor of The City Record, has been informed by his assistants that there has been an unusual demand during the past two days for The City Record of Jan. 31, 1894. This issue contains the list of men who are in the employ of the city. It not only gives the names, but also the salaries of the various office holders.

***

Of all the departments of the City Government the one that is least concerned with the existing condition of affairs is the Finance Department, of which Controller Ashbel P. Fitch is the chief. The new Constitution does not affect it, and a power of removal bill cannot reach this department. The employes of the department are enjoying a sense of security that is not shared with employes in other departments.

***

Mayor Gilroy has not appointed Police Justice Solon B. Smith's successor up to this time, and certain Tammany men are wondering what he is going to do about it. It is certain there is a question as to how long the next Legislature will allow the Police Justices to hold their offices, but there are plenty of aspirants who are willing to take their chances.

***

There is one thing that Col. Strong can do as soon as he is inaugurated as Mayor, and that is to appoint two Commissioners of Accounts, to succeed Messrs. Wahle and Owen. No new charter is necessary for this purpose, for these appointments are personal with the Mayor. As soon as the new Commissioners of Accounts are appointed they can investigate any department of the City Government that seems to need it. Perhaps they can furnish additional reason for the passage of the power of renewal bill.

***

Mayor Gilroy may try to provide for some of his political friends before he goes out of office. If he can find any vacancies in courts for some of the faithful followers of the Wigwam, he may be able to secure them places that will not be affected by a new charter. It is pretty certain that a new charter will legislate Michael T. Daly, now Commissioner of Public Works, out of office. Mr. Daly prior to his nomination was regarded as one of the most competent court clerks in the city, and an effort to secure for him a suitable place may be part of the plans which the Tammany men are now arranging.

***

The latest returns show that the Reublicans will have control of the Board of Aldermen. This will naturally change the political complexion of the Sinking Fund Commission, for the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen is, ex officio, a member of the commission. After the 1st of January Recorder John W. Goff will take the seat of Frederick Smyth in this commission.

***

Mayor Gilroy, Controller Fitch, President George B. McClellan of the Board of Aldermen, Corporation Counsel William H. Clark, and President James P. Barker of the Department of Taxes and Assessments are now the members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Without any new charter the Board of Estimate and Apportionment next year will consist of Mayor Strong, President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen, and Messrs. Clark, Fitch, and Barker. The latter is not a Tammany Hall man, and Controller Fitch, while elected by Tammany, never joined that organization. Even if no power of removal bill or new charter is passed, it is certain that Tammany has lost control of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, which is, perhaps, the greatest of all the local boards. In this alone there is a great victory.

***

Future sessions of the present Board of Aldermen should be watched with unusual care and interest. It is fortunate for the public and for certain members of the board that so honest and capable a man as Col. McClellan is its President, and is not only in the position, but also determined to oppose to the fullest extent of his power, any measures that bear the slightest evidence of corruption.

The new store of GEO. C. FLINT CO., on West 23d St., is attracting unusual attention with its fine show of Furniture novelties.—Adv.

SENATE AND HOUSE SECURED

REPUBLICAN CONTROL IN THE NEXT CONGRESS ASSURED.

The House of Representatives Republican by More than Two-thirds Majority—Possible Loss of a Republican Senator from the State of Washington—Republicans and Populists Will Organize the Senate and Divide the Patronage.

Late reports yesterday from the State of Washington suggest the possibility that the fusion of Democrats and Populists has carried the Legislature, and may elect a Populist Senator from that State. If that turns out to be a correct report, the political division—assuming that the Populists will choose a Senator from Alabama and one from North Carolina, and one Republican from North Carolina—will stand Republicans 43, Democrats 38, Populists 7, the latter including Jones and Stewart of Nevada, who are at present free lances in the Senate.

The persons who are employed about the Senate and the House as clerks and messengers, and who have considered it altogether probable that with good behavior they could hold their places for three or four years at least, must regard the outcome of the election with distress of mind. With the reorganization of the House of Representatives there will be an entirely new outfit of employes, and all the Democrats will resume such private business as they happen to be fitted for. In reorganizing the Senate, the sweep will be not so complete, as "Senatorial courtesy" always protects a few exceptionally capable men without regard to their party preferences. But the force at the desk of the Senate Chamber, the clerks of the Secretary of the Senate—who is likely to be Gen. Anson G. McCook, who was a thoroughly efficient and very courteous officer—and the clerks of all the committees, except those accorded by custom to the leading minority party, will be named by Republicans. This will be unpleasant to the Democratic clerks, who will have held their places for only about two years. One of the victims of the reverse will be Col. McEwan of Albany, whom Senator Hill selected to be Chief Legislative Clerk, a position of importance, with a salary of $3,000 attached to it.

Before the roster of the House of Representatives in the Fifty-fourth Congress is finally approved by the majority party in that body it is apparent that the number of Democrats who will be permitted to serve for two years will be less than 100, and it may drop to the small figure of 88—the size of the Republican side in 1891, after the Waterloo campaign of 1890. As the reports come in from distant States, some errors made on the night of the election compel changes in the Congressional lists then made out. Most of these changes favor the Republicans. Occasionally they restore a Democrat to the place he sought, but these instances are rare.

With the election of more than 239 Republicans undisputed, the success of that party will encourage the bringing of contests in many Southern States districts. There is no risk involved, and even should every contestant be rejected, the House always awards a sufficient sum to contestants and contestees to fully reimburse them for all that they have expended in endeavoring to make their cases good. Contests are threatened from two or more districts in Alabama, one in Florida, one at least in Georgia, three in Louisiana, two in Maryland, two in Missouri, one in South Carolina, two or more in Texas, and certainly four from Virginia. Should these be all decided for the contestants, the loss would be something like twenty members from the Democratic side. The gain would not be altogether Republican, but the Populists who get in from the South by Republican assistance would vote almost invariably with the Republicans, except upon propositions for sound money against free coinage, or for new issues of bonds.

There is reason to believe that in Alabama J. E. Cobb (Dem.) is elected in the Fifth District, making the delegation eight Democrats to one Populist, instead of two, as reported yesterday. E. S. Henry is the Republican elected in the First Connecticut District, and not F. G. Platt, who declined the nomination. In Colorado, it appears that ex-Senator Bowen, Republican candidate in the Second District, is beaten by Bell, (Populist,) a member of the present House. Illinois seems to have only one Democrat—Downing of the Sixteenth District—all the Chicago Republicans having won, and it is possible that the State delegation may be solid, or made solid by the Committee on Elections. H. R. Belknap, son of the late ex-Secretary of War Belknap, has been chosen over McGann, in the Third District.

There is still dispute as to who has been elected in the Seventh Kent

A TIMES MEDAL FOR BOWLERS

TOURNAMENT OF METROPOLITAN CYCLING CLUBS.

Eleven Teams to Roll for the Championship of the Wheeling Clubs and the Bowler Making the Best Average Will Receive a New-York Times Gold Medal—Schedule of the Play, Which Begins Next Thursday—The Clubs Represented.

The outlook for an unusually active and successful season in the bowling tournament of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs is particularly bright. Eleven teams will take part in the play, the principal clubs in the association being represented.

The schedule of contests was announced yesterday by A. H. Chamberlain, Chairman of the Schedule Committee. It provides for the opening of the tourney on the 15th inst. There will be no games during Thanksgiving week, owing to the cycle races at Madison Square Garden.

The clubs represented in the tournament are the Union County Roadsters of Rahway, the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, the Manhattan Bicycle Club of this city, the Castle Point Cyclers of Hoboken, the Tourist Cycle Club of Paterson, the Montauk Wheelmen of Brooklyn, the Atalanta Wheelmen of Newark, and the Columbia, Kings County, Liberty, and Bushwick Wheelmen of Brooklyn. The alleys of all the clubs have not been selected, but will be engaged in a few days.

A great deal of interest attaches to the tournament from the fact that the prize list is a particularly attractive one. Many fine individual trophies are announced, but the Bowling Committee agrees that The Times Medal, which is to reward the man making the best average for the season, is one of the handsomest as well as one of the most valuable offered in the history of the association. The team prize is a large silver cup, given by the American Wheelmen.

The opening games on Thursday next will be between the Castle Point team and the Union County Roadsters at Rahway, and the Liberty Wheelmen representatives will oppose the Brooklyn Bicycle Club bowlers on the latter's alley.

The teams will be composed of five men each, instead of eight, as was the rule last year. Each club will play two games at home and three abroad with every other club in the tournament. The schedule games close on Feb. 22. The schedule follows:

1894.	AT HOME.
Nov. 15,	Union County vs. Castle Point.
Nov. 15,	Brooklyn vs. Liberty.
Nov. 16,	Kings County vs. Manhattan.
Nov. 17,	Montauk vs. Bushwick.
Nov. 19,	Bushwick vs. Tourist.
Nov. 19,	Montauk vs. Atalanta.
Nov. 20,	Manhattan vs. Columbia.
Nov. 20,	Liberty vs. Kings County.
Nov. 21,	Tourist vs. Union County.
Nov. 21,	Castle Point vs. Brooklyn.
Nov. 21,	Atalanta vs. Columbia.
Nov. 22,	Brooklyn vs. Kings County.
Nov. 22,	Union County vs. Montauk.
Nov. 23,	Columbia vs. Tourist.
Nov. 23,	Kings County vs. Atalanta.
Nov. 26,	Montauk vs. Bushwick.
Dec. 3,	Bushwick vs. Manhattan.
Dec. 3,	Montauk vs. Kings County.
Dec. 4,	Manhattan vs. Tourist.
Dec. 4,	Liberty vs. Union County.
Dec. 5,	Tourist vs. Kings County.
Dec. 5,	Atalanta vs. Brooklyn.
Dec. 5,	Castle Point vs. Montauk.
Dec. 6,	Union County vs. Atalanta.
Dec. 6,	Brooklyn vs. Columbia.
Dec. 7,	Columbia vs. Castle Point.
Dec. 7,	The team of Tourist.
Dec. 10,	Bushwick vs. Columbia.
Dec. 11,	Manhattan vs. Union County.
Dec. 11,	Liberty vs. Castle Point.
Dec. 12,	Tourist vs. Brooklyn.
Dec. 12,	Castle Point vs. Bushwick.
Dec. 12,	Atalanta vs. Liberty.
Dec. 13,	Union County vs. Kings County.
Dec. 13,	Brooklyn vs. Manhattan.
Dec. 14,	Kings County vs. Columbia.
Dec. 17,	Montauk vs. Brooklyn.
Dec. 17,	Bushwick vs. Union County.
Dec. 18,	Manhattan vs. Castle Point.
Dec. 18,	Liberty vs. Columbia.
Dec. 19,	Tourist vs. Liberty.
Dec. 19,	Castle Point vs. Kings County.
Dec. 19,	Atalanta vs. Bushwick.
Dec. 20,	Union County vs. Columbia.
Dec. 20,	Brooklyn vs. Castle Point.
Dec. 21,	Kings County vs. Bushwick.
Dec. 21,	Columbia vs. Manhattan.
1895.	
Jan. 2,	Castle Point vs. Union County.
Jan. 2,	Atalanta vs. Tourist.
Jan. 3,	Union County vs. Brooklyn.
Jan. 4,	Columbia vs. Kings County.
Jan. 7,	Montauk vs. Manhattan.
Jan. 11,	Bushwick vs. Brooklyn.
Jan. 8,	Manhattan vs. Atalanta.
Jan. 8,	Liberty vs. Montauk.
Jan. 9,	Tourist vs. Castle Point.
Jan. 9,	Atalanta vs. Kings County.
Jan. 10,	Brooklyn vs. Tourist.
Jan. 10,	Union County vs. Bushwick.
Jan. 11,	Columbia vs. Atalanta.
Jan. 11,	Kings County vs. Castle Point.
Jan. 14,	Montauk vs. Columbia.
Jan. 14,	Bushwick vs. Liberty.
Jan. 15,	Manhattan vs. Kings County.
Jan. 15,	Liberty vs. Brooklyn.
Jan. 16,	Tourist vs. Bushwick.
Jan. 16,	Castle Point vs. Atalanta.
Jan. 17,	Union County vs. Manhattan.
Jan. 17,	Brooklyn vs. Montauk.
Jan. 18,	Kings County vs. Montauk.
Jan. 18,	Columbia vs. Union County.
Jan. 21,	Bushwick vs. Atalanta.
Jan. 22,	Liberty vs. Manhattan.
Jan. 23,	Tourist vs. Montauk.
Jan. 23,	Atalanta vs. Union County.
Jan. 23,	Castle Point vs. Liberty.
Jan. 24,	Brooklyn vs. Bushwick.
Jan. 25,	Kings County vs. Union County.
Jan. 28,	Montauk vs. Castle Point.
Jan. 29,	Manhattan vs. Brooklyn.
Jan. 29,	Liberty vs. Tourist.
Jan. 30,	Tourist vs. Columbia.
Jan. 30,	Atalanta vs. Castle Point.
Jan. 31,	Union County vs. Tourist.
Jan. 31,	Brooklyn vs. Atalanta.
Feb. 1,	Columbia vs. Bushwick.
Feb. 1,	Kings County vs. Liberty.
Feb. 4,	Bushwick vs. Montauk.
Feb. 5,	Liberty vs. Bushwick.
Feb. 5,	Manhattan vs. Montauk.
Feb. 6,	Castle Point vs. Columbia.
Feb. 6,	Atalanta vs. Monteuk.
Feb. 6,	Tourist vs. Manhattan.
Feb. 7,	Brooklyn vs. Union County.
Feb. 8,	Columbia vs. Liberty.
Feb. 8,	Kings County vs. Tourist.
Feb. 11,	Montauk vs. Union County.
Feb. 11,	Bushwick vs. Castle Point.
Feb. 12,	Manhattan vs. Liberty.
Feb. 13,	Castle Point vs. Manhattan.
Feb. 13,	Tourist vs. Atalanta.
Feb. 14,	Union County vs. Liberty.
Feb. 15,	Kings County vs. Brooklyn.
Feb. 18,	Montauk vs. Liberty.
Feb. 18,	Bushwick vs. Kings County.
Feb. 19,	Liberty vs. Atalanta.
Feb. 19,	Manhattan vs. Bushwick.
Feb. 20,	Castle Point vs. Tourist.
Feb. 20,	Atalanta vs. Manhattan.
Feb. 22,	Columbia vs. Brooklyn.

An incomplete list of club alleys is as follows: Montauks and Columbias, Acme Hall, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn; Atalantas, Montgomery's Alleys, Clinton Street, Newark; Bushwicks, Hamburg Avenue, corner of Greene Street, Brooklyn; Brooklyns, Caruther's Alleys, Fulton Street; Tourists, Seymoure's, Market Street, Paterson; Kings County's, Bantle's Alleys, Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn.

RACING BOARD DOINGS.

Official Handicappers Appointed for Districts Nos. 3 and 2.

The weekly bulletin of the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen, issued yesterday, contains the following announcements:

Official handicappers appointed: District No. 3—N. Levy of Portsmouth, Va., Official Handicapper No. 5, vice T. C. Benjamine, resigned. District No. 2—W. L. Tinney of Phoenix, Arizona, Official Handicapper No. 8.

A special sanction was granted to the Haralson (Ga.) County Agricultural Society for a wheel and horse contest on the 9th inst.

H. J. Lambert of Punxsutawney, Penn., has been declared a professional for violation of the amateur rules.

The following general sanctions have been granted: Nov. 29, 30, and Dec. 1—Valley Cycle Club, Phoenix, Arizona; Nov. 29—Los Angeles (Cal.) Agricultural Association; Nov. 29—Wanego (Arizona) Wheel Club; Nov. 24, 25, and 26—Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Cycle Club.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—The current issue of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club journal, The Club Locker, contains a farewell letter from Howard E. Raymond to his clubmates. Among other things Mr. Raymond says: "I can scarcely believe it to be possible that I shall read you my last financial statement at the regular meeting this month, but it is, nevertheless, a fact. I desire, therefore, to say to all whom I do not see personally before my departure Dec. 1, a word of good-by. The Brooklyn Bicycle Club is the most sacred trust ever left in any man's hands. We all mutually share in that trust. It has a record second to none in our city, and we all take pride in it. Never let the old club run down, boys. Plant its standard high, and aim to keep it there. I shall never relinquish my membership. No matter where the future may direct my footsteps, I shall still know that in the first column of club membership stands the name of your clubmate."

—Harry Tyler is now at his home at Plattsburg, this State. He is enjoying the excellent hunting in that vicinity and resting after his hard season's work on the racing circuit.

—The man most prominently mentioned as the next Chairman of the Racing Board is George D. Gideon of Philadelphia. When asked if he would accept the position he said: "Well, I am pretty busy now, but if it is the judgment of the League of American Wheelmen that I am fit to assume the responsible position of Chairman of the Racing Board, and will allow me plenty of clerk hire in the busy season, why, I don't know but I feel like accepting."

—"Eddie" Bald, Ray MacDonald, A. E. Goehler, and W. F. Murphy are now at Springfield with Trainer Asa Windle. Their trip South has been abandoned, and it is quite likely they will take part in the Madison Square Garden tournament. Bald traveled 19,000 miles while campaigning the past season, and finished first in thirty-three races. MacDonald joined Class B on July 8 and since then has won twenty-three races.

—W. S. Maltby, the trick bicycle rider, starts to-day for the Pacific coast to give exhibitions. He will return to this city to take part in the big cycle show in January.

—Chairman Raymond of the Racing Board will take up his residence in Chicago about Dec. 1.

JERSEY HAS THE WHIST FEVER.

A League Formed and a Tournament to be Commenced at Once.

New-Jersey has caught the whist fever, and a league has recently been organized of six clubs, representing as many towns and cities. It is called the New-Jersey Whist League, and is the first organization of the kind ever formed in that State.

The clubs in the league are the Park Club of Plainfield, the Montclair Club, the Elizabeth Whist Club, the Fanwood Whist Club, the Garfield Club of Newark, and the New-Jersey Athletic Club. A league tournament will be held for championship club and team honors. A series of ten games will be played by each club, the playing to be held fortnightly. The first game will be played to-night and the last one March 20. A handsome trophy will be given to the winning club, and individual prizes will be awarded to each member of the team of two making the best record throughout the contests.

The clubs will play as follows next Wednesday: Park Club and Fanwood Club at Fanwood, Elizabeth and New-Jersey Athletic Clubs at the latter's clubhouse at Bergen Point, Garfield Club and Montclair Club at Montclair. The games will be straight duplicate, twenty boards and replay, the rules of the American Whist League to govern.

Each club will enter teams of six men. The Park Club representatives will be G. T. Rogers and J. H. Howell, S. St. J. McCutchen and Samuel Townsend, P. B. Matthews and J. M. Leonard. The make-up of the other teams has not yet been finally settled. Some of the best Fanwood Club men are L. J. Briggs, W. P. Toler, Hugh Toler, Darrach, Thomas, Kellogg, and Crane. The Organization Committee of the league consists of G. T. Rogers, Park Club; V. S. Ashford, Montclair Club; W. P. Toler, Elizabeth Whist Club, and L. J. Briggs, Fanwood Club.

It is going to be a great whist season in Jersey, and the experts at this grand old game are looking forward to meeting and vanquishing some of the famous whist clubs in this vicinity. Said one of the most prominent organizers of the New-Jersey League: "Brooklyn is the place we want to tackle. They're full of crack whist men over there, I know, but we've got some that know a few points on the game, and we mean to challenge them later in the season, and, if possible, defeat them, too."

The Park Club of Plainfield is going to be particularly lively in whist this season. An active member said he had never seen so much enthusiasm shown in the game before. Men, and even ladies, for the club is not limited to one class of members, who have hardly played a game of whist in their lives, are now studying its intricacies with all the ardor they possess. There are about fifty active whist players in the club, and many of these are ladies. Four of these ladies are looked upon as experts, and are fully able to beat many of the best men players. Mr. S. St. John McCutchen is President of the Park Club, and he is an able player. He is paired in the coming league matches with Samuel Townsend, whose name is known to whist experts throughout the United States. There are probably not more than one or two men in New-Jersey who can beat Mr. Townsend. G. T. Rogers is another tip-top whist man, and with his partner, J. H. Howell, makes a strong team.

The first whist smoker of the season will be given Friday night by the Park Club, when the members of Union County's Country Club of Plainfield will be its guests. There will be fifteen tables, and the occasion is sure to be an enjoyable one. Many more smokers of this character will be given before the close of the season.

The team of the Elizabeth Whist Club, one of the strongest in the league, has been selected, as follows: J. C. Kellogg and B. Darrach, G. C. Thomas and John Crane, William P. Toler and Hugh Toler. Besides these men, all of whom are first-class whist players, there are a number of other excellent players in the club, worthy of taking team positions should any vacancy arise. Mr. William P. Toler is President of the club and Captain of the whist team.

There is already talk of forming a central clubhouse as a headquarters for the New-Jersey League. The subject has only been discussed informally, but the opinion seems to be that Elizabeth would be the headquarters of such a league if one is organized. The Elizabeth whist men last year were very successful in many of their match games. Two games were played with the Lincoln Club of Brooklyn, each club winning one game. The Philadelphia club was played once at Philadelphia and once at Elizabeth, each winning a game. Arrangements are now under way for playing off the tie early in the season, and a number of other outside clubs will be met during the Winter.

The Newark Whist Club, which is an offshoot of the Garfield Club at Newark, has recently been thoroughly organized and has taken rooms in the New-Jersey Central Railroad Building. The team has not been definitely picked, but George Ward Lewis, Dr. Mackenzie, and J. Landon Obrig are sure of positions. The club has about twenty members, nearly all first-class players.

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A dinner was given at the Country Club last night to Marion Story, who is going to Europe in a few days. Those who entertained Mr. Story were: Jordan L. Mott, Jr., F. A. Watson, Duncan Elliott, E. R. Adee, Gordon Macdonald, P. L. Theraud, P. H. Adee, Gordon Fellowes, Newberry D. Thorne, F. H. Jackson, T. W. Thorne, Dwight Collyer, W. H. Hatch, J. M. Waterbury, C. S. Bates, Perry Tiffany, Edmund Randolph, R. L. Beekman, W. B. Coster, Lawrence Jacobs, Jr., N. C. Reynal, J. B. Harriman, Gould Hoyt, C. F. Havemeyer, E. C. La Montagne, J. B. Mills, F. H. Allen, F. W. Adee, A. de Navarro, J. C. Cooley, and E. C. Potter.

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LORD DUNRAVEN'S LETTER

DISCUSSED AT A MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.

The Members Decide that All Contests Must Be Sailed Off New-York—Lord Dunraven Wants the Yachts Measured with the Crews on Board and the Number of Men Limited—The Letter Referred to a Committee Appointed by the Chair.

A special meeting of the New-York Yacht Club was held last night to discuss certain suggestions made by Lord Dunraven regarding a race for the America's Cup next year. A letter was received from Lord Dunraven last Sunday.

Vice Commodore Brown presided, and among those present were: Augustus W. Monroe, E. J. Greacen, Rear Commodore Royal Phelps Carroll, Howard W. Coates, H. C. Wintringham, J. F. Lovejoy, David Banks, James D. Smith, Gouverneur Kortright, Theodore C. Zerega, A. Cary Smith, J. Beavor Webb, L. L. Callanan, Henry E. Abbey, James A. Harriman, John R. Dickerson, Thomas Manning, J. C. Bergen, Chester Munroe, Jules A. Montant, H. C. Ward, E. E. Chase, A. B. Jones, L. Vaughan Clark, R. S. Palmer, H. H. Hendricks, and Henry Belknap.

Lord Dunraven's letter, which was read by Secretary J. V. S. Oddie, is as follows:

Dunraven Castle, Bridgend, Glamorgan,
Oct. 25, 1894.

Dear Mr. Oddie: I should have written you before now on the subject of challenging for the America's Cup, but that I was anxious before doing so to ascertain what alterations, if any, were to be made in our Royal Yacht Association rating rule. However, as time is running on, it would be well, I think, that certain preliminaries should be discussed without committing myself definitely to a challenge.

The terms and conditions governing the Vigilant-Valkyrie matches would be quite satisfactory to me, with the following modifications:

First—As by length on the load-water line is obviously meant length on which a vessel sails, I think such length should be measured with all the weights on board, dead and alive, which they intend to carry during a race, and should be marked; that no alteration should be made in the amount of those weights and no ballast trimmed without notice given to the Sailing Committee not less than twenty-four hours before a race; that the committee should be entitled to take any steps they may think fit to ascertain that the vessels do not when racing exceed their measured length, and that a fine—one suggestion one—to the number of persons on board should be fixed according to load-water line length or rating.

Second—That all dead to windward and leeward matches should be started to windward.

The superiority of a sailing length (rating) limit over a length on the low-water-line limit has been advocated, I notice, both in the United States and here, but as in the case of the New-York Yacht Club, a fairer test of the relative merits of yachts can be so obtained, the sailing length according to your rule instead of the low-water-line length may be furnished by the challenger.

I do not think it possible to find a naturally better place for sailing the matches than the outer bay of New-York, but it is open to two disadvantages, first, the distance from the port, and, secondly, the overcrowding, and for those reasons I should prefer Marblehead. The superiority of Marblehead in the first respect is, I believe, undisputed. To what extent it possesses advantages over New-York in the second respect it is difficult for me to say. Obviously the New-York Yacht Club or any committee appointed by it will be more capable of judging. I hope you will clearly understand that I attribute no animus whatever to the steamers, but I am sure the members of the late committee will agree with me as to the extreme difficulty experienced in trying to keep a clear course last year. "It is of the utmost importance that the elements of uncertainty derived from a crowded course should be as far as possible eliminated, and if there is even a probability of reducing them by sailing at Marblehead, I think the New-York Yacht Club will consent to do so.

It appears to me somewhat unfair, theoretically, that a challenging club should be confined to one vessel, while the challenged club can select out of a number of vessels the best, all of whom are first-class whist players, there are a number of other excellent players in the club, worthy of taking team positions should any vacancy arise. Mr. William P. Toler is President of the club and Captain of the whist team.

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Bowdoin elevens played a tie game, each team making a goal, at Boston Wednesday.

—Marshall Newell is coaching Harvard's tackles and ends.

SHOOTING IN THE DARK.

An Interesting Pigeon Match Continued Until After Sunset.

A very unsatisfactory pigeon match was shot yesterday at the Country Club. The match was between W. Gould Brokaw and J. S. Williams at 200 birds a side. The stake was a silver cup. It was a bitterly cold day. A stiff northeaster swept across the grounds and the rain soaked every one present.

In the first part of the match the birds would not rise well, and W. G. Brokaw called every sitter "no bird." Altogether he declined sixty-one birds to Mr. Williams's six. This, of course, delayed things considerably, and it grew dark before the match was finished. For some time the pigeon shots present discussed the question of a postponement, and tried to find a rule to govern the case. It seems, though, that there is no rule for matches that cannot be finished before dark.

In the last part of the match it was impossible to see the birds, and Brokaw, just before shooting at his one hundred and ninety-first bird, suggested to Williams that the match be declared off and shot over again on some future day. Williams was leading by three birds and he declined to sacrifice this advantage, and insisted that the match should be finished. Brokaw missed his next bird, and then Williams tried to pick a pigeon out of the blackness. Five attempts were made to raise a bird, but not one would fly, and then Jordan L. Mott, Jr., who was acting referee in place of John S. Hoey, called the match off for the day. The Shooting Committee of the club will probably settle the question of finishing the match. As it stands now, Williams has killed 159 out of 190, and Brokaw 156 out of 191.

The match began at 10:30 o'clock. Brokaw was coached by Walker Breese Smith, and E. S. Thomas looked after J. S. Williams. Brokaw was the first to shoot, and killed his bird, a right quarterer. Williams scored a clean miss, and Williams lost his next bird. It was a right quarterer, and fell dead out of bounds. Brokaw held the lead for eleven shots and then missed his twelfth and thirteenth. Williams's fourteenth fell over the boundary, and the next bird died. Brokaw missed his twenty-first and twenty-fifth, and Williams had hard luck with his twenty-fourth. The score at the end of the first twenty-five was Williams 22, Brokaw 20.

Williams held the lead, varying from three to six birds all through the race. At the end of the half the score was Williams 85, Brokaw 83, and when time was called Williams had nine birds to shoot at and led by three kills. Following is the score:

J. S. Williams (29 Yards)—2 • 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1
2 1 • 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 • 1 2 2 1 1 1
1 1 0 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 0 2 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1
1 1 2 2 • 1 2 2 2 1 2 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1
1 1 0 2 0 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2
1 • 2 1 2 0 1 0 0 0 2 2 2 0 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1
0 0 1 2 1 2 0 2 1 1 2 0 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 0
2 2 0 1 2 2 • 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 0 0 1 • 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 2
1 0 1. Total killed, 159; missed, 31.

W. Gould Brokaw (29 Yards)—2 2 2 1 1 2 1 2 1
1 1 0 0 2 1 2 1 2 2 1 0 2 • 1 0 • 2 1 2 0 0 1 2 2
2 2 1 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 0 1 1 1 • 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 2
2 2 2 2 0 0 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 0
2 2 2 0 0 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 0 2 2 0 2 2 2 0 2 2 0
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2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 1 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
2 2 0 2 2 2 0 0 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2
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•Dead out of bounds.

Dead Out of Bounds.—Williams, 7; Brokaw, 5.

Killed With First Barrel.—Williams, 94; Brokaw, 88.

Called No Bird.—Brokaw, 61; Williams, 6.

Referee—John S. Hoey.

WHAT THE HORSEMEN SAY.

A Few Hope for Purer Sport, but Most Think Racing Prospect Is Blue.

The passage of the constitutional amendment against poolselling, bookmaking, or any kind of gambling is the one topic of talk among the track owners, breeders, and horsemen now that the election returns are in.

Samuel McMillan, President of the Driving Club, said that he did not think trotting interests would be much hurt by the amendment, as he did not think the betting was material to the success of trotting meetings.

Owners of thoroughbreds and of the big tracks where running races are held feel that there cannot be racing without gambling. James R. Keene thinks that 80 per cent. of the public patronizing race courses do so for the gambling on the events. "Phil" Dwyer believed the outlook very poor. "Dave" Gideon and John Hunter say that better and purer sport will result and that racing will survive.

The opinion has also been expressed among some horsemen that the Legislature will make the penalty so light a fine that the Jockey Clubs can pay it and yet continue business. There is a difference of opinion as to whether the English system of betting by nods would work on American tracks.

The question as affecting the country fair associations and the trotting horsemen is what is to become of the trotting feature of these rural meetings when the income which has heretofore been contributed to them by the tax on race tracks ceases. As the fairs give prizes to breeders of all kinds of domestic animals, and also to the growers of useful products of the farm, there will be but little money left from gate receipts to offer in purses for trotters.

If the price of admission be increased, the attendance will certainly decline, and if the gate receipts are lessened, there will be a reduction in the total available purses which to induce competition among the farmers.

The usual charge of admission to fairs is 50 cents, and as the race tracks in the vicinity of New-York contributed something like $100,000 this year to them, the attendance will have to be increased by 200,000 in order to bring the available funds of the numerous fair associations up to the sum which they will have received from this source.

Rain Spoils the Trotting.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—A steady rain today turned the track at Belmont Driving Park into a slough, and as there is no prospect of getting it into condition by to-morrow Allx and Directly will not be sent against their records, and the meeting has been declared off.

Racing at St. Asaph.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap; purse $400. One mile. Pulitzer, 98, (Keefe,) 11 to 5, won; Judge Morrow, 110, (Griffin,) 7 to 10, second; Bonaventure, 95, (Johns.) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:49½. Illume also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; purse $300. Six and a half furlongs. Melody, 111, (Littlefield,) 1 to 6, won; Virago, 109, (Bergen,) 7 to 1, second; Mimmo Queen, 110, (Doggett,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:20¼.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $300; seven furlongs. McKee, 111, (Griffin,) 7 to 10, won; Emma, 95, (C. Corrigan,) 10 to 1, second; Lobengula, 106, (Midgely,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:35. Phoebus and Tartuffe also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; purse $300. Four and a half furlongs. Derelict, 109, (Sims,) 7 to 10, won; Punch, 105, (Bergen,) 4 to 5, second; Marigold filly, 110, (Doggett,) 40 to 1, third. Time—0:59. Pouch colt also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; purse $300. One mile. Miss Dixie, 99, (Keefe,) 2 to 5, won; Little Matt, 95, (Doggett,) 12 to 1, second; Tom Skidmore, 103, (Griffin,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:48.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; purse $300. Five and a half furlongs. Will Elliott, 104, (E. Scribe,) 8 to 5, won; Pochino, 103, (Griffin,) 8 to 5, second; Wernberg, 111, (Doggett,) 3 to 5, third. Time—1:12½.

Calendar of Sports.

FRIDAY, NOV. 9.

Shooting.—Tournament of the Idle Hour Gun Club, at Dexter Park, Brooklyn.

Football.—Columbia College class championship, seniors vs. juniors, at William's Bridge.

Boxing.—Columbus Athletic Club tournament for novices, at Wood's Hall, Jersey City, 8:30 P. M.

SATURDAY, NOV. 10.

"Ladies' Day," at the New-York Athletic Club, Sixth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street.

Chess.—International tournament, at Union Square Hotel, 5 P. M.

Hunt Meet of the Meadowbrook Hunt, at Jericho, L. I.

Shooting.—Prize tournament of the Greenville Rifle Club, at Greenville, N. J.

Stag of the Gramercy Wheelmen, at 23 St. Mark's Place, 9:30 P. M.

Football.—Columbia College freshmen vs. Yale freshmen, at New-Haven; Crescent Athletic Club vs. Boston Athletic Association, at Eastern Park, 3:30 P. M.; Hamilton Athletic Club vs. Majestics, at Prospect Park; Newark Academy vs. Montclair Military Academy, at Montclair; Yale vs. Lehigh, at Manhattan Field; Brown University vs. Orange Athletic Club, at Orange; South Orange Field Club vs. General Theological Seminary, at South Orange; Cornell vs. Williams, at Albany; Brooklyn High School vs. Columbians, at Prospect Park; Amherst vs. Dartmouth, at Amherst; Staten Island Athletic Club vs. Irving Club, at West New-Brighton; Harvard vs. Chicago Athletic Club, at Cambridge; Cranford Athletic Club vs. Summits, at Cranford; Cadets vs. New-Jersey Athletic Club, at Annapolis; Princeton vs. University of Pennsylvania, at Trenton; Wesleyan vs. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at Middletown; Elizabeth Athletic Club vs. All Collegiate, at Elizabeth.

SUNDAY, NOV. 11.

Cycling.—Manhattan Bicycle Club run to Boonton, N. J., leaving clubhouse at 1,556 Broadway at 8:20 A. M.; club run of the Eastern District Wheelmen of Brooklyn to Hicksville, L. I.; Long Island City Wheelmen's century run to Oakdale, L. I., at 6 A. M.; Amphion Wheelmen Club run.

Hurling.—Mitchels vs. Garryowens, at Ridgewood, L. I., at 3 P. M.

MONDAY, NOV. 12.

Horse Show, at Madison Square Garden.

Billiards.—Frank Ives vs. Jacob

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Forecast for Friday: MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, snow in the early morning, followed by fair, east to north winds. MASSACHUSETTS, snow in the early morning, probably rain or snow near the coast Friday, cooler in extreme southeast portion, north winds. RHODE ISLAND and CONNECTICUT, rain or snow, followed by fair, north winds. EASTERN NEW-YORK, rain or snow in the early morning, followed by fair, north winds, becoming variable. NEW-JERSEY, showers in the early morning, followed by fair, cooler in southern portion, north winds, becoming variable. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, MARYLAND, and DELAWARE, generally fair, north winds, becoming variable. VIRGINIA, showers in the early morning, followed by fair, cooler in southern portion, variable winds. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, cooler, northwest winds. GEORGIA, fair, cooler in eastern portion, west to north winds, becoming variable. EASTERN FLORIDA, showers in the early morning and probably during Friday, fair in northern portion, northwest winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, north winds. ALABAMA, fair, cooler in southeast portion, north winds, becoming variable. MISSISSIPPI, fair, variable winds. LOUISIANA, fair, slightly warmer, variable winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, warmer in northeast portion, variable winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, fair, warmer, southwest winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, warmer, south winds. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, south winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and Ohio, fair, except rain or snow near the lakes, warmer, winds shifting to southeast. LOWER MICHIGAN, increasing cloudiness and rain, warmer, south winds, colder Saturday. UPPER MICHIGAN, rain or snow, warmer in eastern portion, colder Saturday, southeast winds. WISCONSIN, rain or snow, warmer in eastern and cooler in northwest portion, south shifting by Friday night to much colder northwest winds. INDIANA, fair, followed by rain in northern portion, warmer, south winds. ILLINOIS, fair, followed by rain in northern portion, warmer except in extreme northwest portion during Friday, much colder Saturday, south shifting to west winds. MINNESOTA, rain, changing to snow, warmer in extreme southeast portion, decidedly colder in northwest portion, winds shifting to northwest. IOWA, rain or snow, warmer in extreme eastern, decidedly colder in central and western portion by Friday evening, winds shifting to northwest. MISSOURI, generally fair, warmer in eastern, cooler in northwest portion, west winds. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, cold wave, northwest winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, snow flurries, cold wave, northwest winds. NEBRASKA, fair, except local rain or snow in extreme northeast portion, cold wave by Friday night, northwest winds. KANSAS, fair, colder, winds shifting to northwest. COLORADO, fair, cold wave, north winds. MONTANA, generally fair, decidedly colder, north winds.

Signals are displayed at Naragansett section and Woods Holl section. The storm central in the Ohio Valley Wednesday evening has passed off the Middle Atlantic coast and diminished in energy. A storm has moved eastward north of Montana and North Dakota and is central over Manitoba. An area of high barometer, with a pressure above 30.60, has appeared north of Montana. The temperature has risen in the Middle and South Atlantic States and in the Middle Rocky Mountain districts, and has fallen in the Middle Mississippi, the Lower Ohio, and Lower Missouri Valleys, and the Southwest. A cold wave has appeared on the northeastern Rocky Mountain slope, with the temperature 8° to 18° below freezing in the region north of Montana. Snow has fallen in New-England and the eastern lake region, and rain in the Middle Atlantic States, and snow is also reported in the Northwest. Generally fair weather is indicated in the Atlantic coast States. The temperature will rise in the lake regions, and the cold wave will probably overspread the Middle and Upper Missouri Valleys and the Middle Rocky Mountain districts by Friday night.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid and seamstress; or would wait on a lady; no objection to the country; best city reference. 32 East 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable German woman as chambermaid and to make herself generally useful; best city reference. Call, between 10 and 1 A. M., at 170 West 58th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class Protestant chambermaid and to do plain sewing; good city references. M. J. M., Box 289 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—As first-class chambermaid and seamstress; understands waiting on a lady; best city references. 137 East 59th St.; please ring Thompson's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young North of Ireland girl; Protestant; as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good reference. A. M., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman in an American family as first-class chambermaid and waitress; city reference. 308 West 18th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as competent chambermaid, or chambermaid and to do plain sewing; best city references. 224 West 67th St., Tetterson's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with growing children; best city reference. 712 9th Av.; no cards; ring Finar's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a girl as chambermaid and assist with children; willing and obliging; best city reference. Present employer's, 38 West 51st St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By young girl, lately landed, from North of Ireland, as chambermaid or waitress. 337 West 53d St.; ring third bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a flat; best references. Call, two days, at 1,315 3d Av., Wells's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class reference from present employer, who can be seen; wages, $20. Can be seen, for two days, at 113 West 51st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent Protestant chambermaid; will assist with laundry work or plain sewing; city reference. 217 East 25th St. McMorrow.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; city or country; best city references. Chambermaid, 152 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and to assist with waiting, or care of children; two years' city reference. 301 East 87th St., care of Mrs. Heerbeck.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid and seamstress; best reference. 345 3d Av., care of Miss Hedermark.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By Swedish girl; best references. 345 3d Av., care Miss Hedermark.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a neat North German girl as chambermaid, waitress, and to do plain sewing. 124 East 11th St., first floor. Hartig.

CHAMBERMAID.—By neat, tidy English girl as chambermaid in an American family; A1 references. Mary, 325 Bleecker St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid or waitress. Miss E. Keane, 114 East 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; first-class references. 235 West 46th St., in laundry.

Cooks.

COOK.—Thoroughly competent and reliable; understands all kinds of plain and fancy cooking; entrées, game, lunches, dinners; excellent manager; can take full charge of kitchen; private family; wages, $30 to $35; best references. K. S., Box 287 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as good family cook and assist with washing in a small private family; can be highly recommended and can be seen at present employer's for two days, at 29 West 35th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook and laundress; best city reference; lived in the best American families; good baker; all kinds soups and desserts. 226 West 49th St., first floor; McColley's bell; no cards.

COOK.—By woman; 35; first-class cook; understands French and American cooking; is a very reliable person; over eight years' best city references; wages, $40 or $45. 908 6th Av., second flat.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

A.—EXCELLENT SWEDISH COOK.—Competent in all branches of her duties; makes good sauces, excellent entrées, fine desserts; excellent references. 31 East 27th St.

COOK.—By a good family cook; understands all kinds of nice family cooking; good city reference; wages, $20 per month. A. M., Box 369 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in every respect; four years' best city reference. 236 East 33d St., Kelly's bell.

COOK.—By an American woman as excellent cook and laundress; understands her business thoroughly; references. 232 West 31st St., first floor, Room 2.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; two years' excellent reference. 104 West 53d St., first bell, west side.

COOK.—By a competent English cook; baker; soups and entrées; fine desserts; assist with washing; city or country; city reference. 458 3d Av., Crocker's bell.

COOK.—As good cook; thoroughly understands her business; soup, meats, game, fish, desserts; good bread and biscuit maker; good city and country references. 209 East 28th St., third floor.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook in private family; best city references; no objection to plain washing. 324 East 31st St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; best references; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to short distance in the country. 791 6th Av., in store.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook; willing to do washing; private family; good city reference from last place. 228 East 47th St., in flat.

COOK.—By young girl in private family as cook; willing to do coarse washing; good city references; can be seen at present employer's. 136 West 56th St.

COOK.—By English Protestant cook; understands all kinds of dishes, plain and fancy; city and country references. L. A., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By second cook in private family; excellent city references. R. M., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as first-class cook; wash and iron; best city references. 256 West 31st St., second bell.

COOK or CHAMBERMAID.—By colored girl in boarding house as plain cook or chambermaid. 119 East 34th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook and to assist with other work; good city references. A. L., 1,269 Broadway.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young German woman to to go out washing and housecleaning by the day; best references. Mrs. C. Westphalen, 1,442 Avenue A.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to do housework by day or week; good cook; sleep home; best city reference. 129 West 33d St., Room 6.

DAY'S WORK.—By an American young woman as housecleaner; would clean in private families by the day or week; city references. 725 10th Av.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent young woman cooking, washing, or other work by the day. 335 East 31st St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—A first-class dressmaker, for many years with Fifth Avenue house, desires a few more engagements by the day, or would make dresses at home; reasonable. C. J. E., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By thoroughly-competent dressmaker; goes out by day; would take work home; perfection and designing; remodeling; terms moderate. J. F., Box 270 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly-competent cutter and fitter, from best city house, to go out by the day in private families; ball and evening dresses a specialty. M. A., Box 268 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Swiss; does first-class work for street or evening wear at very reasonable price; home or out by day. Huguenin, 155 West 51st St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Seven years' experience; in furnished-room house or bachelor apartments. M. B., 149 West 36th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By girl, lately landed, to do housework or mind children and assist with other duties. 422 West 36th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl for general housework in private family; willing and obliging; city reference. 444 West 56th St., Sweeney's bell.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young woman in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. 200 West 33d St.

KITCHENWORK or LIGHT HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl in private family; no cards. 580 3d Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid; willing to wait on young ladies; seven years' first-class city references. P. F., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Competent; French, German, English; perfect hairdresser and seamstress; also for young ladies. Address letters, M. E., care of Mrs. Lawler, 667 6th Av.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By a French lady as lady's maid, or as nurse to grown children; understands dressmaking; best city references. A. Freuna, 7 Carmine St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Protestant young woman; ten years' experience; excellent seamstress; understands dressmaking; will be disengaged in a few days. B., Box 278 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French; first-class; thoroughly understands her duties; good packer and traveler; good personal city reference. A. D., 158 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; excellent hairdresser and dressmaker; first-class city references; wages, $25. S. M., Box 277 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class French maid; good hairdresser and seamstress; good traveler. E. S., Box 290 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a French maid for lady or young girls. Can be seen before 2 o'clock Wednesday and Thursday, at present employer's, 262 Madison Av.

MAID.—A lady desires a situation for a young French girl as maid to growing children; speaks English. Call, before 12 o'clock, at 20 East 35th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS, HAIRDRESSING and dressmaking, and all kinds of family sewing; good packer; Protestant; best city reference. 264 West 38th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—To elderly lady; no objection to traveling. Call, Thursday, from 11 to 1, at 34 West 52d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Good dressmaker; cut and fit; good packer and traveler; best city reference. 209 West 35th St.

MAID.—By a first-class French maid; understands all duties of a maid; good city reference. C. M., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a person of refinement, 38, trustworthy in every respect, as attendant to lady; any capacity; $16. M. C., 253 West 13th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable Protestant laundress living a short distance in the country; would take ladies' or gentlemen's washing; private family preferred; best references given. 365 West 32d St., one week.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young North of Ireland girl as first-class laundress in a private family; wages, $20; best reference. M. M., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; will assist with chamberwork in small private family; good city reference. 321 East 24th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a good, reliable woman; willing and obliging, as first-class laundress in a private family; best city references; city or country. 206 East 26th St., second floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman as first-class laundress and assist with chamberwork; best city reference. 329 East 43d St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent girl as first-class laundress; willing and obliging; best city reference from last employer. A. C., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; best city reference; in private family; city or country; neat; orderly; good mangler; shirts, collars. First-class, 149 West 30th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; private family; understands her business thoroughly; three years' best city reference from last employer. G. L., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; six years' references from last employer. 206 West 67th St.; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; best city reference. 345 3d Av., care of Miss Hedermark.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress to go out by the day or week; can furnish best city references. 639 6th Av., near 39th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to go out by the day; reference from the last place. 433 West 45th St., third floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class Swedish laundress; city or country; good reference. 157 East 27th St., all week.

Nurses.

CARE of CHILDREN.—By a refined, thoroughly-competent young girl to care for one or two grown children; teach if required, and willing to be useful; best personal city reference. 141 West 15th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent, first-class nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 118 West 56th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a respectable young woman as infant's nurse; neat; country preferred. 118 East 51st St. Lyons.

NURSE.—By a North German nurse; competent to take entire charge of infant or young child under five. Present employer's, H. H., 89 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J.

NURSE.—By English Protestant for infant or growing children; good seamstress; speaks French; good traveler; best city references. C. B., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a nurse; experienced; is thoroughly competent to take entire charge of infant or older children; good references. 413 Lexington Av., 43d St., second flat.

NURSE.—By a German Swiss girl as nurse; wages, $18; best five years' city reference. Yanka, 215 East 29th St.

NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse and assist with other work. 100 West 53d St., Carroll's bell.

NURSE.—By trustworthy person as infant's nurse; many years' experience; best references. 135 West 60th St., Shields.

NURSE.—By a capable woman as nurse; competent to take charge of a child from its birth; No. 1 reference. 902 3d Av.

NURSE.—By a refined young girl as nurse; understands care of children perfectly; five years' city reference. Call, all day, 40 West 71st St.

NURSE.—As infant's nurse; thoroughly competent; neat and sewer; highly recommended. J. T. K., 675 3d Av., first floor.

NURSE.—Competent to take entire charge of baby or growing children; last employer can be seen. K. E., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an Englishwoman as child's nurse; recommended by present employer. H. Flint, Scarborough-on-Hudson, N. Y.

NURSE.—By a German Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; understands dressmaking; good reference. A. H., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a respectable French Swiss girl for growing children in private family; best city reference. A. T., Box 374 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly-competent infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; best city reference. 115½ West 32d St.

NURSE.—By a young American girl, from her parents' home, as nurse. 852 6th Av.

NURSE.—By a French Protestant as nurse for children; good reference. 240 West 33d St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or WAITRESS.—By a young English girl; city reference. M. W., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent young woman engagement by day as seamstress and plain dressmaker; $1.25 per day. Apply at present employer's, 32 East 33d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent seamstress; good cutter, fitter, operator, and family sewer; willing to assist with other work; wages moderate. H. Sullivan, 403 West 54th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By respectable young girl in nice private family; understands dressmaking; willing to assist with up-stairs work. Carpenter, 1,375 3d Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By an American girl as seamstress in a private family; understands dressmaking and will make herself useful; wages, $20; reference. M. C., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as first-class seamstress and lady's maid; well educated. 220 East 31st St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By French girl in private family; good sewer; willing and obliging. Mrs. Bachelard, 241 West 32d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; best city reference. M. C., Box 272 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By an English woman as waitress or companion and seamstress; well educated; recommended by present employer. A. Laurie, Scarborough-on-Hudson, N. Y.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress; highly recommended in every respect; first-class references. 210 West 36th St.; ring twice.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. N. B., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress in private family; three and a half years' reference from last place. Young, Box 2, 1,242 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in a small private family; willing to go in the country; best city reference. M. L., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a competent Swedish girl as waitress and chambermaid in private family; willing and obliging; best city references. A. M., Box 391 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in private family; can take butler's place; best city references. 16 East 39th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress in private family; three years' city reference from last employer. 36 West 44th St.

WAITRESS.—By competent young girl as waitress; first-class city reference. 350 West 49th St., first floor; no cards.

WAITRESS.—In private family; thoroughly competent; three years' city reference. 235 West 46th St., second floor.

WAITRESS.—By a young Norwegian girl as first-class waitress in a private family; best city reference. 153 East 29th St.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By an English-woman; thoroughly experienced; town or country; H., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young English girl as waitress; is first-class; can take a butler's place; city or country. P. K., 123 West 19th St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress or parlormaid; best city reference; would go to country. 530 3d Av.; ring third bell.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress, or as parlormaid; has good references. M. S., Box 274 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—First-class personal city reference; thoroughly competent; strong and young; quick and willing. E. M., Box 266 Times, Up Town.

Washing.

WASHING.—By good laundress for the first four days of the week, or take fine washing home; good on shirts. 345 East 65th St., care of Kene.

Miscellaneous.

MASSAGE.—By professional operator; treats ladies at their homes. Operator, Box 135 Times.

UPHOLSTERESS.—By a Frenchwoman; understands altering, making slip covers, curtains, and portieres, mantel boards, &c.; city or country; best references. Mme. Thiercel, 409 West 125th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—Have been steward on steam and sailing yachts; four years' reference from last employer; London and Boston references; disengaged. H. Edwards, 102 Chestnut St., Boston, Mass

BUTLER.—Age, 39; single-handed; in a private family; willing, sober, not afraid of work; disengaged; best English and city references; last employer can be seen. W., Box 12, 106 West 42d St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a respectable, honest, temperate young man; thoroughly experienced; highest personal references from last and former employers; no objection to city or country. T. Reid, 570 7th Av.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

BUTLER.—By a competent young Swedish butler; experience from first-class city family; last employer can be seen. A. Lilley Johnson, 209 East 35th St.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman, having first-class references from last employer; family going to Europe cause of leaving. P. A., Box 281 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By young Englishman; age, 25; thoroughly competent; honest and sober; excellent city references; four years with last employer. H., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET or GOOD SECOND MAN.—By an Englishman; just disengaged; good references; thorough valet and good shaver. C. H., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a sober, steady, experienced Englishman; age, 38; height, 5 feet 9 inches; last employer will recommend. D. M., 359 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-competent butler in a private family; understands his duties in every respect; can furnish best city reference. M., Box 267 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young Englishman as first or second man; understands his duties thoroughly; age, 24; height, 5 feet 10 inches; breeches and stockings. A. B., Box 271 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class man; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; best references; last employer can be seen. 619 Madison Av.

BUTLER.—Speaks French; age, 30; single, sober; understands his duties; willing, obliging, &c.; two years' first-class personal city references. Eugene, Box 405 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By first-class single-handed butler; North German; speaks English fluently; excellent references; city or country. E. Fischer, 6 Quincy St., Brooklyn.

BUTLER.—First-class; in private family; thoroughly understands taking care of dining room and silver; first-class city references. 148 East 52d St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By young Englishman; understands his business in all branches; best personal reference; city or country. Purches, 162 East 23d St.

BUTLER.—In a first-class private family; just disengaged on account of breaking up house; the very best reference. A. B. C., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a competent French Swiss as butler in a private family; single; thoroughly understands his duties; first-class city references. B. C., Box 381 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—MAID.—By young married couple; man (Swede) as butler or valet; wife (French) as maid; both accustomed to travel; city references. D. R., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By married couple in private family; first-class; experienced; from Paris; best references. H. L., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; speaks English; 32; single; understands his business; care parlor floor; willing and obliging; first-class personal city references. Piednoel, 142 West 40th St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class Swiss of middle age in a private family; can be highly recommended from last employer. Pagesy, 222 East 52d St.

BUTLER.—English; perfectly competent in all his duties; strictly honest, sober, and industrious; best personal references. W., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a Frenchman as butler; understands his duty; very willing and obliging; first-class city references. J. M., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class, experienced butler in a private family; tall; age, 34; best city reference. 377 4th Av., third floor.

BUTLER.—French; first-class city references; family going to Europe cause of leaving. A. P., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—French; thoroughly understands his business as first-class butler; best city references. E. L., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; age, 26; thoroughly understands his duties; disengaged to-day; first-class references. G. L., 54 East 41st St.

BUTLER.—By competent Swiss man; age, 30; first-class city references. F. F., 411 4th Av., care of Mrs. Daletrement.

BUTLER and VALET.—French; age, 30; in private family; best references. A. Liger, 468 7th Av.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly understands his duties; will be personally recommended by last employer. B., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By young man as working butler; can furnish first-class city references. P. H., Box 110 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

BUTLER.—Where second man is kept; by an Englishman; first-class references. C. Post, care Mrs. Whalen, 1,795 Lexington Av.

BUTLER.—French; first-class; thoroughly understands his duties in every respect; gentleman can be seen; best city references. 528 8th Av.

BUTLER or VALET.—French; aged 34; thoroughly competent; personal city references. A., 230 East 40th St.

BUTLER.—By a young man, 28 years old, as butler or valet; first-class city references. R. A., 19 East 32d St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By an Englishman; thoroughly understands his duties in every respect; age, 25. D. C., Box 270, Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Single-handed or as good second man; American; good references. H. D., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young man; understands his business; is sober and honest; best city references. J. M., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class Japanese butler in a private family, or will go as cook; best city references. J. O., 172 Sands St., Brooklyn.

BUTLER.—Understands his business; four years' reference from last place; lady can be seen. 2 West 54th St.

BUTLER or VALET; excellent references. L. E. B., 661 6th Av.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By a first-class French chef in a private family; can give references from the first houses in New-York City. J. F., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a young man as coachman in the city; first-class city references. G. A., 219 East 21st St., care of Holmes.

COACHMAN.—By a Frenchman; married; sober and honest; ten years' Paris experience; age, 33; good references. Gauthier, 158 East 28th St.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—Single; age, 32; five years' best references from last place. H. B., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By young colored man, thoroughly understanding the care of fine horses and carriages; a careful city driver; strictly temperate; very handy about house; four and one-half years with present employer, who can be seen. Address, for two days, Edwards, Dakota Boarding Stables, West 76th St. and Amsterdam Av.

COACHMAN.—By first-class coachman; aged 35; married; one child; thoroughly understands his business in every particular; has twelve years' first-class reference from last employer, four from former. Coachman, 112 East 41st St.

COACHMAN.—Sober, reliable, and trustworthy; 25 years' first-class reference; 12 years with present employer, who has given up horses; can refer to present and past employers personally. 213 West 56th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a young single man, age, 26 years; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses and carriages; is a good driver; good reference from last employer, who can be seen. F. S., 206 West 76th, private stable.

COACHMAN.—By reliable man, age 35, who thoroughly understands his business in every particular; has twelve years' very highest reference from last employer; four from former. 112 East 41st St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man, careful driver; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; best city references. Donald, 944 3d Av.

COACHMAN, GROOM, or USEFUL MAN.—By young man can be seen. H. M., 54 New Chambers St.

COACHMAN.—By a young married man; thoroughly competent, sober, honest, and industrious; well recommended. J. Wulff, 28 East 29th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; by an experienced city driver; eleven years' best reference; leaving on account of family giving up horses; thoroughly capable. J. L., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By young man; careful driver; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness. best of references. E. H., Coachman, 94 Lexington Av.

COACHMAN.—By competent single man; Protestant; 34; medium size; experienced; care of horses and carriages; city or country; references. Conchman, 32 East 32d St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Married; 28; Swede; first-class driver; understands horses, first-class city references; city or country. Coachman, 106 West 24th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Swede; single; strictly honest; trustworthy; understands his duties in every particular; excellent references; city or country. 243 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up horses wishes situation for his coachman; single; Protestant; best city references; last and former employers can be seen. Call, two days, at 31 West 49th St.

COACHMAN or SECOND MAN.—By a respectable man; good reference; leaving on account of family going to Europe; can be seen at present employer's, 25 Irving Place.

COACHMAN.—By young Englishman; aged 28; height, 5 feet 9 inches; weight, 160 pounds; best personal references; city or country. Coachman, 270 West 23d St.

COACHMAN.—Lady wishes to recommend her coachman as a first-class man in every respect; stylish city driver; strictly temperate. 15 East 37th St.

COACHMAN.—Understands the business; good city driver; disengaged on account of family going to Europe; first-class city reference. 132 West 20th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wants situation for his coachman; he is honest, sober, trustworthy, single Swede; I can highly recommend him. C. L. Atterbury, 120 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Protestant; age, 2 ; height, 5 feet 10 inches; single; thoroughly understands the care of a gentleman's fine establishment; with first-class city references. Axel, 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman desires to obtain a situation for his coachman. B. Kearney, 36 East 36th St.

COACHMAN.—Scoten; can show the best references; last can be seen; city or country. Address I. P., Box 2, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By young colored man as first-class coachman; best reference from last place. A. V., 211 West 76th St.

COACHMAN.—By young man; single; good, careful driver; best city references. B. Kearney, care of P. B. Pyne, jr., Riverdale, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes a place for his reliable coachman. Present employer's, J. W. R., 32 East 31st St.

COACHMAN.—By a man who thoroughly understands his business; best city references. Patrick Graham, 355 West 47th St.

Furnacemen.

ATTEND FURNACES and CLEAN WINDOWS.—By a respectable colored man; willing and obliging; best city reference; with present employer. Jackson, 53 West 37th St.

FURNACE MAN.—Understands all repairs; care for furnaces during Winter; terms, $5 per month; all week. Thomas Wheaian, 360 West 40th St.

FURNACE MAN.—A Swede would like one or more furnaces to attend; best city references. J. J., Box 395 Times, Up Town.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a Scotchman; married; no children; large experience in greenhouses, graperies, roses, vegetables, lawns, planting, improving, and general management; wife accustomed to making fine butter; references. Gardener, Box 186 Times.

GARDENER.—Thoroughly understanding care of greenhouses or gentleman's place; best references from present employer. B., Box 177 Times.

GARDENER and COACHMAN.—Generally useful; very best reference. N., Box 375 Times, Up Town.

Grooms.

GROOM or USEFUL MAN.—By a young, single man; thoroughly understands care of fine horses, carriages, harness; is a good driver; willing and obliging; first-class reference from last and former employer. J. C., Box 393 Times, Up Town.

GROOM.—By a single young man; English; age, 19; lately landed; good rider and driver; thoroughly understands his business. Thomas Sedgwick, 227 West 19th St.

GROOM or FOOTMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; best of reference from last employer. Joseph Thornton, 221 East 38th St.

GROOM.—By a young man; willing to make himself generally useful; not afraid of work; references. J. P., care of J. Bull, 115 West 53d St.

GROOM.—A gentleman wishes position for his groom, whom he can highly recommend. 298 Lexington Av.

Second Men.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—In private family; just arrived from Paris; understands a little English; age, 24; can be well recommended; willing and obliging. D. M., Box 283 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By a thoroughly-experienced young man; neat and sober; understands care of furnaces; recommended by last employer. L. H., Box 275 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN or First-Class VALET.—By a competent man; 23; height, 5 feet 10 inches; in private family; excellent references given. N. B., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN or BUTLER.—Thoroughly understands all indoor work; has excellent city references. Butler, 135 West 28th St., care of Mrs. Hamilton.

SECOND MAN.—By a respectable young man as second man in private family; sober, honest, and willing; best references. J. R., 229 East 26th St.

SECOND MAN.—A married man as second man in private family or second man in stable; good reference. 219 East 36th St.; ring bell twice.

SECOND MAN.—By a thoroughly-experienced and recommended young Frenchman; understands valeting and care of furnaces; last employer can be seen. Armand, Box 382 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By English Protestant; thoroughly understands his duties; can furnish excellent city references. Janitor, 525 Park Av.

SECOND MAN.—By young Swedish man, age 24, as second man or footman in private family; best of references. Carlson, 102 West 24th St.

SECOND MAN or BUTLER.—By competent Frenchman; willing and obliging; good references. B. R., Box 284 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—Age, 22; height, 5 feet 8 inches; three years' experience. J. Holmes, 478 4th Av.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man in private family; understands attending furnace, brasses, windows; care gentlemen's clothing; good city references. H. W., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By young Swede in private family; understands care of steam boilers, furnaces, and pumps; willing and obliging; best city reference. Emil, 156 East 32d St.

USEFUL MAN.—Understands care of furnaces, brass, windows, and silver; very handy around a house; city or country; first-class reference from last employer, J. B., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN or GROOM.—By young man; thoroughly understands his business; best of references; last employer can be seen. C., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By a strong young man, who is willing to work, where he can make himself useful. A. B. A., care of J. A. Van Ness, 791 7th Av.

USEFUL MAN.—English; private family; understands furnaces, window brasses, all kinds indoor work; eight years' city reference. H. B., 158 East 49th St.

USEFUL MAN.—By young Swede in private family; understands care of steam boilers, furnaces, and pumps; willing and obliging; best city reference. Emil, 156 East 32d St.

USEFUL MAN.—By a Swede as useful man in private family or porter in hotel or store; best city reference. P. J., Box 395 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—In private family; care brasses, windows, furnaces, and assist with waiting; city reference. M. M., 102 West 42d St.

USEFUL MAN.—Married; in a private family; best reference from last employer. 210 East 58th St.; ring J. Farrelly's bell.

Valets.

VALET.—German; good nurse; understands massage, rubbing off; frotteur; useful in many ways; in gentleman's apartment, or take care of invalid gentleman; best reference. Wernicke, 210 Waverley Place; janitor.

VALET or SECOND MAN.—By Frenchman just arrived from Paris; in private family; good references from Paris. M. G., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

VALET.—By young man as valet to a gentleman; can furnish first-class city references. P. H., Box 110 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

VALET.—By young man as valet to invalid gentleman; kind and attentive. C. H., 101 West 42d St.

Waiters.

WAITER.—By Frenchman, with best reference from Paris, does not speak English, as waiter or second man. Address, care of pastor French Evangelical Church, 126 West 16th St.

OUR "SPECIAL-AD" COLUMN.

Trials of a Woman's Attorney.

From The Detroit Tribune.

The trials of a lawyer who has to look after a woman's property were illustrated to me the other day, when I overheard this dialogue:

Lawyer—Well, I worked two weeks to get up this statement of the condition of your property; here it is; look it over and tell me what you think about it.

Woman (thrusting paper aimlessly in her pocket)—Well, you have looked things all over, eh?

L.—Yes.

W.—Well, I guess it's all right; I don't believe I care to look at the figures; I always did hate figures; is that all to-day?

L.—I believe so, unless—

W.—Oh, yes, you must give me some more money; $500, I guess; I really don't know; I want some things, you know.

L.—Certainly, but you had better examine carefully the statement; there are many things there you ought to know; I am proud of the showing; I have worked very hard on the statement and at last have it complete.

W.—Well, yes; I will glance at it, maybe, to-night; but what is the use? It's all right, isn't it?

L.—Oh, certainly, certainly; everything is all right.

W.—I knew it would be, (proudly.) Well then there is no use in my looking at it; oh, yes, the check!

A Cold Day for the Poet.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

O Signal Service officer—be careful what you do!
I've penned an ode on violets and honeysuckles, too;
But yesterday thermometers were 80, or about,
But now you've changed the business, for
The
Cold
Flag's
Out!

O Signal Service officer

GEN. HOWARD BIDS GOOD-BYE

FORMAL LEAVE-TAKING ON HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE ARMY.

His Last Hours on Governors Island Devoted to Official Business—Escorted to the Boat Landing by Members of His Staff—He Will Start To-day to Visit His Daughter in Oregon—His Home Will Be in Burlington, Vt.

The career of Major Gen. O. O. Howard as an active officer of the Army of the United States was ended yesterday, when the General formally relinquished the command of the Division of the Atlantic. His retirement was made compulsory by law, which requires that officers of the army must retire from active service when they reach the age of sixty-four.

Formal orders detaching him from the command of the Division of the Atlantic, and placing him on the retired list, were issued by the War Department yesterday. After enumerating Gen. Howard's military services the order closes as follows:

"Major Gen. Howard's long, varied, and distinguished career has been characterized by marked ability in the command of troops and great gallantry in action; by unselfish patriotism and broad philanthropy. He has deserved the gratitude of his countrymen and the rest provided by law after the close of a long and faithful military service."

The General was in his office in the Headquarters Building on Governors Island yesterday morning. Official business occupied his attention until noon. The last paper he signed was a general order formally relinquishing his military command. The order is as follows:

Headquarters Department of the East.
Governors Island, New-York, Nov. 8, 1894.
[General Order No. 14]

In accordance with the law and with the orders from the Adjutant General's office, based upon the law, I hereby relinquish command of the Department of the East.

The principal regret I feel in retiring from active service is in being suddenly separated from the companionship of those whom I have been so long and happily associated, and with the pleasant relationship with those who are more distant from headquarters. My heartfelt wish for every success and privilege to the personnel of this command goes with this order. In peace or in war I shall watch with interest every move that affects those with whom I have had the honor to command, here or in the army at large. The ability, diligence, energy, and enterprise constantly exhibited in the performance of duty, amid even the exactions of a peace establishment, bespeak for them like qualities in even a larger degree should our country's defense ever in a great war demand them. It gratifies me exceedingly to realize in parting that our forces, though small, are in such excellent condition.

With this inadequate expression of my interest and regard, I say to all a kindly farewell.

OLIVER O. HOWARD,
Major General United States Army.

The General left the island on the 1 o'clock boat. Just before that hour all officers stationed on the island called at headquarters to bid farewell to their old chief. They were escorted to the General's office, where the good-byes were said. Everyone wished him luck and happiness, and all expressed their regret at his departure. Gen. Howard cordially thanked his visitors for their good wishes, and when the leave-taking had been ended, started for the boat landing accompanied by the members of his staff.

Before the lines were cast off the batteries fired a Major General's salute.

Concerning his future movements, the General said he expected to start to-day for the West. He will stop in Chicago for a few days, and then proceed to the Pacific coast. It is his intention to spend most of the time between now and Jan. 1 at Portland, Oregon, which is the home of his daughter. The General's home after that will be at Burlington, Vt., where he has renter a house for two years. He goes to Burlington to be near his son, Capt. Guy Howard, who is stationed there. Beyond this the General has no plans.

A RECEPTION IN BROOKLYN.

The U. S. Grant Post Entertains Gen. and Mrs. Howard.

Gen. Howard was the guest of honor last evening at a reception tendered to him by U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, G. A. R., of Brooklyn, at the Johnston Building, Nevins Street and Flatbush Avenue. The General has been a member of this post ever since he was first stationed at Governors Island. Every member of the post, at the meetings of which he was a frequent attendant, looks upon the General as a personal friend.

The Reception Committee and Committee of Arrangements was composed of George A. Price, Chairman; James Dean, Commander; Philip S. Clark, Adjutant; S. H. Frankenberg, Quartermaster, and Noah Tebbitts, Willis McDonald, George F. Tait, H. W. Knight, H. P. Smith, E. Rutzler, T. W. Topham, T. B. Gates, the Rev. Mason Gallagher, George W. Brush, the Rev. W. W. Bowdish, John L. Baker, Andrew Jacobs, Edgar McDonald, Charles E. Teale, M. T. Davidson, W. E. Maynard, S. M. Griswold, John R. Sutton, and A. A. Barclay.

The reception began at 8:30. Previous to this the Generals, Mrs. Howard, and Mayor and Mrs. Schieren were the guests of the delegation of the Reception Committee at a dinner served at the Montauk Club.

At the Johnston Building three floors had been thrown open for the reception. All were handsomely decorated with national flags. In the main reception hall a fine portrait of Gen. Howard, by Dewey, occupied a prominent position back of the platform, on which the General stood beside Mayor Schieren, while the guests of the evening were presented to him. The portrait had never been shown before and attracted a great deal of attention.

Gen. Howard and Mayor Schieren were conducted into the reception room by the committee representing the post, and the Mayor made a short introductory speech. Addresses were also made by Commander Dean and Department Commander Schofield. Gen. Howard replied in a bright speech, expressing his appreciation of the compliment paid him.

It was estimated that nearly 1,000 guests were present. Among them were Col. Loomis L. Langdon, the Rev. Dr. Meredith, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Frank Squier, Col. D. E. Austen, Albert Ammerman, the Rev. J. C. Allen, Abraham Abrams, Col. A. D. Baird, John H. Burtis, Henry Bristow, George Barlow, Clarence A. Barrow, T. T. Barr, D. W. C. Boone, Truman J. Backus, A. E. Blackman, the Rev. L. A. Banks, Judge Edgar M. Cullen, Gen. F. S. Catlin, S. B. Chittenden, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, J. O. Carpenter, Hanford Crawford, James E. Dean, Horace E. Dresser, O. K. Eldridge, Benjamin Estes, John French, Thomas Fitchie, Nelson J. Gates, the Rev. Sanford Hunt, William H. Hazard, William Hakeness, J. D. Huggins, Granville Harmon, H. I. Hayden, C. N. Hoagland, A. S. Higgins, Gen. James Jourdan, D. R. James, Oliver Johnston, James Johnston, E. B. Kennedy, Col. E. L. Langford, T. W. Lowell, Col. A. E. Lamb, Capt. Charles H. Lyon, Gen. James McLeer, Gen. E. L. Molineux, W. H. Maxwell, Col. C. C. Martin, H. N. Maxwell, the Rev. George P. Mains, J. A. H. Nichols, E. A. Olds, Gen. F. S. Pinto, A. K. Powell, Dr. J. E. Richardson, George G. Reynolds, the Rev. G. E. Reed, ex-Mayor Schroeder, Millard F. Smith, A. W. Tenney, John Truslow, E. H. Converse, W. H. Lyon, George S. Studwell, S. V. White, J. S. T. Stranahan, James W. Birkett, W. H. Nichols, W. H. Hill, Charles A. Johnson, Nathan T. Sprague, B. H. Cary, A. P. Blanchard, George A. La Vie, W. W. Goodrich, G. J. Bryan, William Berri, J. A. Dermody, Jesse Johnson, W. C. Wallace, H. W. Bridgman, William Mackay, John Condon, D. H. Houghtaling, F. H. Wilson, W. H. Williams, E. C. Wilson, W. E. Girard, A. C. Squire, A. S. Bacon, B. T. Clayton, Howard Glbb, ex-Mayor Boody, David Barnett, Charles B. Johnson, John A. Quintard, F. D. Speck, G. B. Forrester, F. W. Wurster, B. F. Hobron, George Nicholson, A. H. Topping, Andrew B. Rogers, Jr., Edwin Knowles, Ludwig Nissen, E. A. Cruikshank, George W. Wingate, John F. Dettman, and Silas B. Dutcher.

GEN. MILES THE NEW COMMANDER.

His Record in the Rebellion and as an Indian Fighter.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who takes command of the Military Department of the East, with headquarters at Governors Island, by the retirement of Major Gen. Howard, is the best known of the general officers of the army. He has had a remarkable career as a soldier, and has attained a prominence in the regular army which is not apt to be repeated by officers who do not come from West Point.

It will be nine years before Gen. Miles is placed on the retired list. Within the next year he will have become the senior officer of the army, with headquarters in Washington, occupying, at the age of fifty-seven, the exalted position held by Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan as commander of the military forces.

Gen. Miles's prominence as a commander was gained by his intrepidity in the civil war and his daring valor on the frontier.

He began his career as a soldier in the dark days before the war, when he was elected Captain of a Boston company. He was deprived of this unusual distinction by some higher power, which decided that he was too young to command in war times, and he started out as a First Lieutenant. Within a year, however, he had convinced observers of his competency and courage. He was soon appointed a Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixty-first New-York Volunteers, and shortly afterward became a Colonel.

Within two years his daring strategy had won for him the appointment of Brigadier General of Volunteers, and almost at the same time the brevet of Major General of Volunteers. This bestowal of rewards on so young an officer was due to his unflinching courage and hard fighting in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and during the Richmond campaign.

In October, 1865, he was regularly commissioned Major General, the youngest officer to occupy that rank. He had been in all but one of the battles of the Peninsula, the battle before Richmond, the siege of Petersburg, and Antietam. At Chancellorsville his heroism won for him the medal of honor. There are only two other general officers who have been so decorated. They are Gen. Howard, whose number on the list is now taken by Miles, and Gen. Schofield, whose position Gen. Miles will occupy next year.

The accounts given of Miles on the battlefield, and which are to be found in the reports of Colonels and brigade commanders, describe him as the ideal soldier. He was intrepid to the degree of fierceness, yet there never was a loss of that coolness and calmness which arouses confidence in others.

He had the personal equipment of the commander, as well as the mental attributes, for he was tall and graceful, and with a manner that would have compelled obedience had it not been a willing subject of his personal magnetism. Miles was popular with the soldiers, and he is revered to-day by members of his old commands as an officer who was just and fearless. He had a warm adherent in the late Gen. Hancock. Hancock had great confidence in the valor and enthusiasm of young Miles and watched his career on the plains with keen appreciation. Hancock had had experience in the war with Mexico, and was a graduate of the Military Academy, yet he was very willing to see merit in this twenty-five-year-old General, who three years before had been engaged in mercantile work in Boston, and who succeeded Hancock himself as commander of the valiant Second Army Corps.

Miles's promotion was not an example of personal favoritism. It came after brave deeds and daring performances in actual battle. If he was aided by those about him or above him, it was because he showed himself worthy of the friendship of older officers; in fact, the very officer he succeeds at Governors Island to-day, Gen. Howard, was one of his best friends. Lieut. Miles was at one time on Howard's staff, and was present when Gen. Howard's arm was amputated.

When the Colonel of the Eighty-first Pennsylvania Regiment had been killed, Howard directed young Miles to collect its scattered forces and hold the open field on the right against any advance. Gen. Francis A. Walker says of this exploit:

A young Lieutenant on the staff that day, fresh from civil life, showed there, to the admiration of all beholders, that address and gallantry which were to secure a promotion of unexampled rapidity, and make the name of Nelson A. Miles the pride of the volunteer soldiers of the Union.

It was this gallantry and skill, therefore, which attracted the attention of the Governor of New-York to the young New-England Lieutenant, when he was casting about to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixty-first New-York, and when Col. Barlow of that regiment became a Brigadier General it was but natural that Miles should succeed him.

Miles showed that he was, as Colonel, as "eager for the fray" as when he started from Boston, a subaltern in a Massachusetts company. He distinguished himself at Fredericksburg, where, badly wounded and bleeding, almost to exhaustion, he begged the privilege of making a second charge.

At Chancellorsville he saved Hancock when Closum's brigade had given way. Here it was that he was placed in command of the rifle pits, and by his relentless fire added to his reputation as a staying fighter. Gen. Howard, the corps commander, was enthusiastic, and proclaimed Miles to be "worth his weight in gold." It was by no means a weak and hesitating enemy which confronted Miles on this occasion, for the Southerners were as daring and desperate as he. Indeed, in a report which Miles made of the events under his observation, he tells of a Confederate Colonel who was killed just as he had jumped his horse into the very pit where Miles was in command. The day ended for Miles when he was borne off the field, seriously wounded, but not until he had fought a hard battle for several hours. At Gettysburg Miles increased his reputation, and later commanded a brigade.

His war record is replete with performances which made him the most conspicuous figure on many a battlefield, and they did all to win for him the commission of Colonel of the Fortieth United States Infantry, from which regiment, in March, 1869, he was transferred to the Fifth Infantry.

This last regiment had the best record for Indian fighting from 1877 to 1880, during a period in which there were so many Indian outbreaks of the most atrocious character. It was in 1875 that, under Miles, the famous fifth defeated the Cheyennes, Kiowas, and Comanches. In 1876 the Sioux were subjugated, and Sitting Bull and his desperate bands were driven across the Canadian border.

It was destined that Miles should later kill this same Sitting Bull in the last campaign which should be carried on against this lawless remnant of savagery. The painted warriors of the plains who were subjugated were Crazy Horse, Lame Deer, Spotted Eagle, Broad Trail, Hump, Chief Joseph, Geronimo, and Victorio.

One of the greatest achievements in Indian warfare were affected by Miles in capturing Chief Joseph, who led the Nez Percés, and when he captured the Bannocks. It was Miles who finally thrashed the Apaches when the task had been given up by others, and he treated to a similar surprise the murderous Chiricahua and Warm Spring Indians.

Miles started in in the heyday of Indian terrorism, fought through its dying stages, and finally conducted the last campaigns, subjugating to lives of domestic fault or imprisonment the surviving warriors.

Another phase of military duty to which Gen. Miles was called was the conduct of the recent campaign against the industrial revolutionists. He was summoned to Washington by President Cleveland when the Chicago strike was at its height. His suggestions were accepted as a method of suppressing this unwelcome outbreak, and it was placed to his credit that the uprising was shortlived and insignificant.

He will command, as the head of the Military Department of the East, the New-England States, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, and the District of Columbia, a territory more than half a million square miles in area, and having a population of more than one-half that of the whole country.

He will remain at Governors Island until September, 1895, when, on the retirement of Gen. Schofield, he will take his place as senior Major General, commanding the United States army, with headquarters in the War Department at Washington.

Here he will remain until August, 1903, before which date all of the present general officers of the army will have retired, together with the heads of staff departments, save Gen. Greely, and all the present Colonels of the line save three.

Ex-Mayor Stokley Improving.

From The Philadelphia Times, Nov. 6.

Regarding the condition of ex-Mayor William S. Stokley, Dr. Thomas Betts, his attending physician, of 1609 Girard Avenue, said last evening: "He is much better than he was several days ago, and he is constantly improving. His ultimate recovery will now only be a question of care on his part. All the symptoms of appendicitis have passed away, and with care on his part he will not experience any further trouble from the inflammation.

"The great trouble with the ex-Mayor," the doctor said, "has been his advance in years, although he is making a brave fight. He now sits up in his bed a little while each day, and is rapidly assuming his former cheerfulness."

Gravestones for the Soldiers.

From The Philadelphia Times.

For a long time past there has been a bitter war in progress in Lancaster County between the members of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Board of County Commissioners over the erection of tombstones over dead soldiers. The former claimed that the Commissioners, under the law, are obliged to erect stones valued at $15, but instead of doing so they have been putting up cheaper stones. As a result of the agitation the Commissioners have now agreed to provide fifteen-dollar stones.

All the Furniture of GEO. C. FLINT CO.'S, 23d St., is marked in plain figures; you can look about at your leisure.—Adv.

FUNERAL OF ALEXANDER III.

THE BODY OF THE DEAD CZAR ON THE WAY TO ST. PETERSBURG.

Impressive Services Held in the Church at Livadia—The Populace Admitted to See the Remains of the Emperor—Received at Sebastopol with Tolling Bells and Booming Cannon—Moscow Preparing for the Reception of the Body.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 8.—The most solemn of religious services were held at noon yesterday in the church at Livadia to which the body of Alexander III. was removed the previous night. Masses were said in the presence of the body. The services were attended by Emperor Nicholas II., the Czarina, and the Prince and Princess of Wales, the representatives of various foreign powers, and many others. The Czar was deeply affected.

At the conclusion of the services and after the royal visitors present and the troops had viewed the body the populace were formed in line and filed past the coffin to take a farewell look at their dead ruler. Many of those who looked upon the face of the dead Czar were visibly affected, and expressions of sorrow were heard on all sides.

The weather this morning had improved and arrangements were early perfected for the removal of the dead Emperor to Sebastopol. The cortége left the church at 3 o'clock. The procession was headed by the Chief of the palace police and the master of ceremonies, both mounted, followed by a numerous troop of soldiers, including the Crimean Division, composed of Tartars; then followed long files of servants of the imperial family—footmen and domestics. Next in line were representatives of the Zemstvo, or District Assembly, the municipal authorities, the public schools, and the public institutions of the Yalta district.

All of the dead Czar's Russian and foreign decorations were carried on a cushion covered with silver cloth. Immediately behind the bearers of this pillow came the clergy, bearing lighted candles; then followed the coffin, borne by members of the imperial bodyguard and sailors from the imperial yachts. The cortège proceeded on foot from Livadia to Yalta, a distance of two miles along the beautiful coast.

Following the coffin came the Czar and his suite, the Prince of Wales, and the Russian Grand Dukes, then the Czarina, and the Grand Duchess, in mourning coaches. The entire route of the procession was lined with troops.

Upon the arrival of the cortége at Yalta prayers were offered for the repose of the soul of the dead Emperor, and a salute was fired from both the shore and from the ships in the harbor. The coffin was then placed on board the cruiser Pamiat Merkooria, and the journey to Sebastopol was begun. The Pamiat Merkooria was escorted by the iron-clad Twelve Apostles and the cruiser Oriel.

The preparations for the funeral of Alexander III. are proceeding rapidly. The funeral services will be held in the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul. The tomb selected as the final resting place of the Czar's body adjoins that of Alexander II. The cathedral contains the bodies of all the Russian Emperors who have reigned since Peter the Great.

The Municipal Council has passed a vote of 50,000 rubles to be used in draping the city.

The Municipal Council to-day voted an unlimited credit for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the reception here to Emperor Nicholas II. and the funeral of Emperor Alexander III., and also for the erection of a monument to the dead Czar. The Council also adopted a proposal to open a national subscription for a monument to the late Emperor, to be erected in St. Petersburg.

An imperial order was promulgated today initiating, with the gift of £47,000, a subscription for the purpose of giving a dinner to the poor of Kharkoff the day after the passing through that city of the train bearing the Czar's body.

During the last two days of his life Alexander III. discussed at length with the present Czar the state of family affairs. He dictated the letter by which the news of his death was to be communicated to the heads of other States. This letter began with the words: "My father is no longer among the living." It gave the assurance that Nicholas II. would continue his father's foreign policy, and do his best to reign in all other respects as did his father. The communication was eventually sent by Nicholas II. directly, as his father desired, and without previous reference to the Ministers.

King Alexander of Servia will come to the funeral. Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria will send a delegate, and the Sobranje will be represented probably by a deputation. Crown Prince Ferdinand of Roumania will represent King Charles. The Grand Duke George, heir to the throne, will return at once to Abbas Tuman, which he left to go to Livadia. He is too sick to venture a journey north for the funeral. It is said that after the funeral the Czarina will devote herself to nursing him.

YALTA, Nov. 8.—Throughout the march from Livadia to Yalta minute guns were fired by the war ships off the coast, bells were tolled, and muffled drums were beaten. After the service on the quay, the Czar and the Grand Dukes carried the coffin aboard the Pamiat Merkooria, which sailed at once for Sebastopol.

SEBASTOPOL, Nov. 8.—The cruiser Pamiat Merkooria, with the body of Alexander III., arrived here this afternoon amid the firing of salutes and the tolling of bells. The Czar and the Grand Dukes carried the coffin ashore and placed it in a railway carriage fitted as a funeral chapel. The train started northward at once. High military officers will guard the body throughout the journey to St. Petersburg.

MOSCOW, Nov. 8.—This city is making ready to receive the body of Alexander III. with all the pomp of mourning. The streets have been hung with black. The fronts of many houses and shops have been hidden with black and white cloth. Flags wound with crape are seen in every window. On the corners and at the squares funeral arches are building with feverish haste. In the Kremlin scores of workingmen are kept busy night and day. They have laid a wide boardwalk from the Cathedral of the Assumption, past the palace to the Cathedral of the Archangel Michael, where the body will lie in state. The immense catafalque is almost completed. It occupies nearly half of the small floor. The Cathedral of the Assumption, which is used for coronation ceremonies, is much larger than the Cathedral of the Archangel Michael, but is not so beautiful, as the latter has been filled with precious pictures and gems of gold, brass, and wood carving.

The city is sparing nothing in its efforts to show its loyalty and sorrow. Subscriptions for a monument to Alexander III., in Moscow, have been opened. The weather is bitterly cold, but clear and dry.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—Many Catholic priests in Russian Poland have been arrested for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the new Czar. At Lublin Bishop Jadewski was arrested for reading the oath in Polish.

ROME, Nov. 8.—The Crown Prince will go to the funeral in St. Petersburg.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The religious services at the Russian Legation in memory of the late Emperor Alexander III. will begin at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, and will consist of a solemn requiem mass, of which the celebrant will be Bishop Nicolas of the Greek Church of San Francisco. The President and his Cabinet have been invited to be present, and, unless unforeseen contingencies of illness or other causes arise, Mr. Cleveland and his Secretary of State and other Cabinet officials will attend. Invitations have also been extended through the French Ambassador, M. Patenôtre, acting Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, to the chief representatives of foreign Governments now in Washington, and all who are in the city have accepted. As the available space in the legation for the memorial services is not capable of seating more than 125 guests, the invitations have of necessity been limited to the President and his Cabinet and the Diplomatic Corps, and do not include Judges of the Supreme Court and Senators and Representatives, as is usual on such occasions.

FUNERAL SERVICES IN NEW-YORK.

A Number of Distinguished Foreigners Honor the Czar's Memory.

The little Greek Orthodox chapel at 340 West Fifty-third Street was the scene of an impressive funeral service yesterday morning in memory of the late Czar of Russia, Alexander III.

The church was draped in black and white, and the walls were covered with a background of white, relieved at intervals with white crosses. Flags of Russia, Greece, and the United States hung in the forward part of the church, and in front of the altar was a canopy of black crêpe, with a wreath of violets on one side, and another of white roses on the other side.

Father Matrofani, a Russian monk, conducted the services, partly in Greek and partly in Russian, and Father Agathadora, the pastor of the church, assisted him. An introductory prayer in Russian opened the service, and then Father Matrofani appeared before the altar clad in full golden sacerdotal robes, accompanied by Father Agathadora, who wore a black surplice.

Both priests carried lighted candles, and Father Matrofani led the chant choir, which consisted of Mme. Eugenie Lineff, Mlle. Chacquin, and Peter Popoff. Two Greek gentlemen who stood to the left of the altar responded to some of the Greek chants.

A portion of the service which seemed queer to the Americans present was the eating of a portion of rice and a raisin by Father Matrofani at the conclusion of the singing. This is an old custom in the Greek Church, commemorative of the early Christianity, when the priests were fed by their congregations.

Following the Russian custom, the women were separated from their escorts upon entering the church, and were conducted to their seats in the aisle to the left of the altar by Consul General A. E. Alarovesky of the Russian Consulate.

Among those who attended the service were Alexandre Olarovsky, Consul General for Russia; Vice Consul A. Petersen, Prince Gregory Gallitzin, Lieutenant General in the Russian Army and member of the Imperial Council of Russia; Prince Alexandre Gallitzin, Consul General Sanderson of England, Consul Gilbert Fraser, Giovanni P. Riva, Consul for Italy, and Vice Consuls Cesare Poma, and Girolamo Naselli; Arture Baldasano, Consul General for Spain; Consul Felipe Castro, Baras d'Almeirin, Consul General of Portugal; Karl Woxen, Consul for Norway and Sweden; Charles Mall, Consul for Belgium; Paul d'Abzac, Consul General for France; Vice Consul Maxime Durand, Henri M. Braem, Consul for Denmark; Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, M. Thoron, President of the French Benevolent Society, and M. Renaud, one of its ex-Presidents; Frederic R. Coudert, Baron Schippenbaugh, Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey, Mr. and Mrs. Rally, Mrs. Bettener, Miss Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Suiro, Mrs. Ferdland Blumenthal, the Misses Cizenia, Mrs. MacGahn, widow of the famous war correspondent; Mr. Maillard, Mme. Jacquelin, and Dr. and Mrs. Neftel. Mrs. Neftel is the granddaughter of the last "Czar" of Georgia, whose country was confiscated by the Russians, and who, until his death, was allowed to hold court at Moscow, to which city he had been removed.

Father Matrofani, who is on his way from San Francisco to Russia, sailed on the Columbia yesterday. Before going he expressed the hope that Bishop Nicholas, Greek Church, now on his way to this country, would establish a Russian congregation here.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—The Lyceum's New Play.—Manager Daniel Frohman has not yet fixed definitely on a name for the new play by Sardou with which the regular season at the Lyceum will open Tuesday, Nov. 20. "Dorothea," the name of the leading character, is one of the titles under consideration, but it has not, as was erroneously announced, been settled upon. It is a weakness of Sardou that, after writing some of his best plays, he has made such unhappy selections for their names, and it has been very seldom that any of his pieces written for this country have been produced under the name given them by him. He seems to have no idea of the value of a title or of its typographical beauty when displayed on the billboard, which is so prominent a feature of American streets. The title of the new Lyceum play will probably be fixed upon next week, when the company will play "The Amazons" at the Harlem Opera House, and devote itself in earnest to rehearsals of the new comedy. It is said that the cast will employ the services of about forty people.

—A New Play for Monte Cristo.—On Thursday evening, Nov. 15, James O'Neill will produce for the first time the new romantic drama entitled "Don Carlos de Seville." It is written by Eugene Fellner of Boston, and Mr. O'Neill will play the title role. The action of the piece takes place during the revolt of the Moors in Spain. Among those that will appear in Mr. O'Neill's support in the new play are Marie Burress, former leading woman of the Boston Museum and a member of Rose Coghlan's stock company; Hallett Thompson, William H. Pascoe, Albert Sackett, Sidney Booth, W. J. Dixon, and Kate Fletcher.

—Stuart Robson's New Play.—Stuart Robson will present for the first time on any stage, in the Grand Opera House, Indianapolis, next Monday night, an adaptation of a new French comedy by Adrian Barbusse, written expressly for the comedian, and called "The Interloper; or, The Feet of Venus." The play in three acts tells the story of the love and adventures of Lucian Briscard, an amateur artist, impersonated by Mr. Robson. Two of the acts take place in the artist's studio, and the other in his breakfast room. The cast will include, besides Mr. Robson, Mrs. Robson, Henry Bergman, Mrs. Gabrielle McKean, and Carrie Berg.

—Last Nights of Miss Nethersole.—Olga Nethersole will close her first engagement at Palmer's Theatre next Saturday night. "Romeo and Juliet" will not be presented this week, as was intended, Miss Nethersole's manager having decided to continue "Camille" to the end of the engagement. The English actress will play another engagement at Palmer's in February, when she will appear as Juliet. The company now supporting her will travel with her on her American tour, including Maurice Barrymore in the leading male roles.

—Death of a Veteran Doorkeeper.—Claude Goldie, who will be well and kindly remembered by thousands of New-York playgoers, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday of Bright's disease of the kidneys. He was fifty-eight years old, and had been ill for a long time. Mr. Goldie was for years the doorkeeper of the Union Square Theatre, during the management of A. M. Palmer and Sheridan Shook, and was widely known in the theatrical profession. He was one of the charter members of the New-York Lodge of Elks.

—Rose Coghlan's New Play.—Rose Coghlan has accepted a new play, called "Nemesis," written by an American author. Manager John T. Sullivan says it may be presented during Miss Coghlan's four weeks' engagement at the Star Theatre, beginning Dec. 3, and the production will be an elaborate one. The actress is also contemplating the revival at the Star of some of the old English comedies in which she was so successful while leading woman of Wallack's Theatre.

—"Mme. Sans Gene."—Manager Augustus Pitou will present "Mme. Sans Gene" in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Montreal before bringing it to this city, where it is to be produced for a run at the Broadway Theatre, Jan. 14. The play is said to have made a profound impression in Washington. After its preliminary tour on the road the first performance in this city ought certainly to be a smooth one.

—Smoker at the Garrick.—The regular monthly "smoker" at the Garrick Club will be held at the rooms of the club, 31 West Twenty-seventh Street, to-morrow evening, beginning at 10 o'clock. On this occasion the rule permitting a member to introduce only one guest will not be enforced.

—To Revive English Comedy.—Sol Smith Russell's Dr. Pangloss in "The Heir at Law" has been so well received that the comedian has decided to revive another of the old English comedies next season. He has not yet determined which it will be.

—"A Temperance Town."—In Charles H. Hoyt's "A Temperance Town," which will be the attraction at the American Theatre next week, L. R. Stockwell will play the part of Mink Jones, formerly done by George Richards.

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LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Good Low Priced Cloaks For Girls.

Gretchens made of mixed cloths, jacket front, short shoulder cape across the back. Sizes 6 to 14 yrs. Prices according to size. $6.30 to $7.75.

Long coats made of plain beaver cloths. Double-breasted. Large bishop sleeves. Full military cape and collar trimmed with China seal, and soutache braid above the fur. Sizes 6 to 13 yrs. $10.65 to $13.35. According to size.

Both Girls and Boys can be dressed well, more economically and with less trouble here, than where children's things are merely a department or side issue of a general store.

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Established 1845.
Smith, Gray & Co.
Broadway, Cor. 31st St.
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Four Brooklyn Stores.

You can't doubt a "fish story" if the man who tells it produces the fish.

We've extolled the beauties of our Gentlemen's Fine Overcoats—$40 and upward. To-day we produce the coats (30 styles,) and place them on exhibition in the windows of our B'way and 31st St. store.

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Open Saturday evenings till 9 o'clock.

We're prepared for the Horse Show. Are you? Our Liveries, Driving Coats, Riding Breeches, Stable Suits, Horse-Show Silk Hats, &c., are calculated to meet the demands of the most critical trade.

HARDMAN PIANO.

The only piano which improves under usage. Highest award at the Columbian Exposition. Used by the best class of people and the best schools in the United States. Great reductions, easy monthly payments. Fine pianos to rent. Second-hand pianos, all makers.

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5th Av. and 19th St.

PANIC-STRICKEN CHINAMEN

CITIZENS FLYING FROM NEW-CHWANG AND MANCHOORIA.

A War Levy Imposed on the Chinese in Hankow—Probability that They Will Resist It and Openly Rebel—Japanese Laying Torpedoes at Port Arthur — Completing the Trap Which They Have Been Preparing for the Chinese.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Central News has this dispatch from Shanghai: "The panic in New-Chwang and throughout Manchooria continues. Numerous country people are arriving at New-Chwang, and two-thirds of the stores have been closed.

"Chang Chi Tung arrived in Nankin last evening with the remains of the Viceroy of Liang Chiang. A war levy of $3 a head has been imposed in Hankow. The people probably will resist it."

The Pall Mall Gazette prints a Yokohama dispatch saying that the Japanese are laying torpedoes at Port Arthur and are in other ways completing the trap which they have been preparing for the Chinese.

Mr. Uchida, Japanese Chargé d'Affaires in London, said to-day, in an interview with a Central News reporter:

"Japan could not accept, as an answer to her proposals of reforms in Corea, the maintenance of a Chinese army on the peninsula. The presence of Chinese troops in Corea meant merely a series of horrors, such as are now perpetrating in Manchooria. Japan never menaced China's integrity. She did not intend to break up the empire, and certainly does not wish others to do so. The height of Japan's ambition is to see China consolidated, freed from corruption, prosperous, and open to commerce and civilization."

AMERICAN CATTLE IN GERMANY.

How the Order for Their Expulsion Came to be Issued.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—Facts which have come to the knowledge of the United States Embassy here show that the prohibition of the landing of American cattle at Hamburg was not the result of an examination by the sanitary officials at that port. Two cargoes of cattle, it appears, were passed as healthy by those authorities, but upon subsequent examination by Prussian sanitary officials, who had been sent to Hamburg to inspect the cattle, they were reported to be suffering from Texas fever.

This report and the consequent embargo of American cattle has been the cause of great indignation among Hamburg cattle shippers, as four cattle steamers which they have just had built for the United States trade are thereby rendered useless.

GERMANY'S NEW CHANCELLOR.

He Insists that Further Changes Be Made in the Cabinet.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—Chancellor von Hohenlohe-Schillingfurst, it is stated, demands that further changes be made in the Cabinet. Rumor has it that Freiherr von Berlepsch, Minister of Commerce, and others of the Prussian Ministry, will be obliged to resign.

The Chancellor started for Strasburg last evening. The purpose of his visit is to wind up his affairs in connection with the Governor Generalship of Alsace-Lorraine, which post he occupied at the time of his appointment to succeed Count von Caprivi.

It is reported that the anti-revolutionary measures were finally discussed at yesterday's meeting of the Ministry.

Captured by African Tribesmen.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—A report has reached here that the town of Kilwakiwindje, East Africa, was recently attacked by a force of 2,000 Mawanoji tribesmen. A detachment of German regulars and native troops repulsed the attacking party, who subsequently made another assault and captured the town. The engagement was attended with heavy losses to both sides. The German forces, it is said, are not sufficiently strong to retake the town.

Haddon Chambers's New Play.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Haddon Chambers's new play, "John-a-Dreams," was produced at the Haymarket this evening, with Beerbohm Tree and Mrs. Patrick Campbell in the principal parts. The piece is exciting and dramatic, and was received heartily. Mrs. Tree did not act, but occupied the royal box, with Mr. and Mrs. Henry White, Mr. and Mrs. Asquith, and Chief Justice Lord Russell as her guests.

Condensed Cablegrams.

London, Nov. 8.—The hearing on the order issued by the Court of Queen's Bench to the London County Council to show cause why a rehearing should not be granted in the case of the Empire Music Hall, the liquor license of which was revoked when its promenade was closed, was held to-day. After argument, the appeal of the managers of the music hall that the case be reopened was denied.

Berlin, Nov. 8.—The Anarchists Schama and Draegec have been sentenced respectively to twelve years' imprisonment and the loss of civil rights for ten years and five years' imprisonment. The crime for which Schama was condemned was the shooting of a policeman who had taken him into custody. Draegec was his accomplice.

Rome, Nov. 8.—The Pope presided for two hours to-day at the conference held to consider the union of the Eastern and Western Churches. The Eastern Patriarchs approved the conference's decisions, notably the one in favor of maintaining the traditional privileges of Catholics in the East.

Rome, Nov. 8.—Chevalier Branchi, who has been appointed Italian Consul General in New-York to succeed Giovanni Riva, started for the United States to-day.

Liverpool, Nov. 8.—The Mersey Dock Board has decided to erect new lairages, fitted to hold 10,000 foreign cattle.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Newburg, N. Y., Nov. 8.—On election day the wife of Alexander Ford of Woodbury gave birth to a son. The infant was at once named Morton.

Albany, Nov. 8.—The Constitutional Convention bribery cases were put over in Police Court today until Monday morning. Edward M. Johnson, the clerk of the convention, is to be subpœnaed for that day.

Before purchasing, examine the Free Wool Carpets at COWPERTHWAIT'S, 104 West 14th St. Low prices and easy terms.—Adv.

O'Neill's,
6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

SILKS.

100 Pieces
JAPANESE SILKS,
27-inch, Every Shade,
49c. yd.
1,500 Yards
Black Crystal
Gros de Loundres,
All Silk,
58c. yd.;
Worth 1.00.
5,000 Yards
Black Brocaded Satins,
Latest Designs,
79c. yd.;
Regular Price, 1.25.
6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

UPHOLSTERY DEPT.

Fine French
Velour Table Covers,
Six-quarter,
3.48 Each;
Regular Price, 6.50.
350 Pairs
French Tapestry Portieres,
All the New Colors,
3.98 Pair;
Regular Price, 5.50.
Fine French Tapestry
and Brocade
Portieres,
11.00 Pair;
Regular Price, 16.50.
6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

A BRILLIANT WEDDING IN PARIS.

Bride and Bridegroom Both Residents of Philadelphia.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—Miss Rosalie Brown, daughter of Neilson Brown, of Philadelphia, was married in this city to-day to Clarence Dolan, son of a Philadelphia millionaire. The civil ceremony was performed at the Mairie. The bride's witnesses were United States Ambassador Eustis and Lieut. Rodgers, Naval Attaché of the American Embassy, and the groom's were Gen. William Cutting and the Rev. N. S. Simkins of New-York.

The bride was attired in a costume of black Padua silk, relieved

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INJURED BY THE NEW LAWS

INSTITUTIONS THAT MAY HAVE DECREASED REVENUES.

The Appropriation of Public Money to Many Charitable and Educational Organizations in This City Will Probably Be Stopped—Nearly $2,000,000 Saved by Two Amendments—The Charity Organization Society Is Not Affected.

There is great interest and anxiety among those connected with the management of the various charitable and educational institutions of New-York, not under city or State control, to learn how the revenue of these institutions will be affected by the provisions of the new Constitution.

The revised Constitution makes a radical change in the disposal of public funds for the support of institutions of the two classes mentioned above.

In the future, no appropriation of public money, or credit, is to be made to any sectarian or denominational school.

The new Constitution also takes away from the Legislature the power to make a specific appropriation out of any public funds or the State, or of a city, county, or village, for the support of a correctionary or charitable institution not under public control.

Section IV. of Article 9 of the new Constitution says:

Neither the State, nor any subdivision thereof, shall use its property, or credit, or any public money, or authorize or permit either to be used, directly or indirectly in aid or maintenance, other than for examination or inspection, of any school or institution of learning wholly or in part under the control or direction of any religious denomination, or in which any denominational tenet or doctrine is taught.

Section 4 of Article VIII. says:

Nothing in this Constitution contained shall prevent the Legislature from making such provision for the education and support of the blind, the deaf and dumb, and juvenile delinquents as it may deem proper; or prevent any county, city, town, or village from providing for the care, support, maintenance, and secular education of inmates of orphan asylums, homes for dependent children, or correctional institutions, whether under public or private control. Payments by counties, cities, towns, and villages to charitable, eleemosynary, correctional, and reformatory institutions, wholly or partly under private control for care, support, and maintenance, may be authorized, but shall not be required by the Legislature. No such payment shall be made for any inmate of such institution who is not received and retained therein pursuant to rules established by the State Board of Charities. Such rules shall be subject to the control of the Legislature, by general laws.

Under the existing Constitution and laws very large grants of public money have been made to charitable and educational institutions not under public control. In some of them there is no education provided for the inmates, but there is religious teaching to a greater or less extent in nearly every one of them.

There are several ways in which the public money has been appropriated for this purpose to institutions in New-York City.

In the first place, the Legislature has made specific or pro rata allowances to be paid by the city annually for the maintenance of the inmates of these institutions.

The city distributes every year a part of the money derived from the excise licenses among private institutions to which children are committed by magistrates. Nearly every institution which takes care of children in schools them and gives them religious instruction. Most of these private charitable and educational institutions are under the control of persons of some certain denomination or school of religious belief. The following table shows the principal institutions receiving public money which are more or less concerned in the provision of the new Constitution above mentioned:

	Appropriation.
Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents	$116,500
American Female Guardian Society	25,000
Children's Aid Society	70,000
Children's Fold of the City of New-York	17,000
Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity	282,000
Hebrew Benevolent Society	79,000
New-York Juvenile Asylum	115,500
New-York Infant Asylum	96,000
New-York Catholic Protectory	250,000
Nursery and Child's Hospital	90,000
Protestant Episcopal House of Mercy	11,000
Roman Catholic House of the Good Shepherd	25,000
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society	82,000
St. John's Guild	30,000
New-York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children	30,000
Total	$1,319,000

Under the consolidated charter the Children's Aid Society receives $70,000 per year, of which $30,000 is for the care of children in the society's industrial schools, $30,000 is for the boys' and girl's lodging houses, and $10,000 is for the general purposes of the society.

The Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity under the city charter receives 38 cents per day for each foundling maintained, and $18 for the maintenance of each homeless mother with nursing child. The appropriation for the asylum this year is $282,000.

By the charter the Hebrew Benevolent Society receives $110 per annum, and the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society $104 per annum, and proportionately for a less time, for each inmate. The former of these this year receives $79,000, and the latter $32,000.

The New-York Juvenile Asylum by the charter receives $110 per year for each inmate who is suported and instructed. This year $115,500 is appropriated for this institution.

All of the institutions in the above list and other similar ones receive the public funds pro rata according to their inmates.

By the last published report of the City Controller there were paid, out of the excise money, the following sums, to private institutions not already named:

Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls	$3,153.14
Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans	15,556.57
Asylum Sisters of St. Dominick	63,241.21
Asylum of St. Vincent de Paul	12,985.72
Dominican Convent of Our Lady of the Rosary	66,117.96
Five Points House of Industry	22,905.67
Home of Fallen and Friendless Girls	6,747.36
Institution of Mercy	84,238.57
Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory	43,252.56
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin	134,783.86
Missionary Sisters, Third Order of St. Francis	92,913.78
St. Agatha's Home for Children	33,099.13
St. Ann's Home	25,714.71
St. Michael's Home	6,684.18
St. Joseph's Home	55,583.43
St. James's Home	11,268.86
St. Elizabeth's Home	3,067.72
Total	$680,287.88

Charles D. Kellogg, General Secretary of the Charities Organization Society, was asked yesterday what effect the new Constitution would have on that society.

"None whatever," he replied. "We get no public funds. We have had offers of public grants, but have refused them. We have not favored the principle. We are supported entirely by private charity. The Constitution is not mandatory as to prohibiting grants to private charitable institutions, but it leaves the subject to be disposed of by the city authorities. As for the sectarian educational institutions, the Constitution is mandatory. It prohibits any grant of public money.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

ALBANY, Nov. 8.—The following new companies were incorporated to-day:

The Horseheads Creamery Company of Chemung County; capital, $20,000. Directors—J. S. Vanduser, S. Holbert, and William Vanduser of Horseheads, and others.

The Maple, Birch, and Beech Flooring Company of Rochester; capital, $12,000. Directors—John P. Weston, Everett Guernsey, and A. L. Thompson of Rochester, and others.

The Blanchard Bag Company of New-York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Francis L. Blanchard and Elizabeth H. Cook of Northport, Suffolk County, and Frank Walter of Glen Cove, Queens County.

The Orthopedic Protective Association of New-York City, to manufacture and supply apparatus and appliances for the use of persons afflicted with orthopedic trouble; capital, $250. Directors—George A. Butler of Boston and Charles Neisel and William L. Miller of New-York City.

The Stamford Athletic and Driving Association of Stamford, Delaware County; capital, $8,000. Directors—Edgar Johnson, S. E. Churchill, and D. C. Hoagland of Stamford, and others.

The Swan Islands Company, to purchase the Swan Islands, in the Caribbean Sea, and to cultivate and sell fruits, tobacco, and other products of the islands; capital, $50,000. Directors—Harrison W. Coley of Oneida, W. Frank Simms of New-Woodstock, and Latimer S. Seaver of Boston, Mass.

The Rushville Creamery Company, to manufacture Elgin butter in Rushville, Ontario County; capital, $4,100. Directors—Allen Loomis, Arlington Mapes, and James Loomis of Rushville.

REFORM VOTES NOT ALL COUNTED.

Edward M. Shepard Thinks the Canvassers Made a Blunder.

Edward M. Shepard has given much time since election night to study of the figures in the various election tables, and he is of the opinion that a grave blunder has been made in the count so far as the Democratic Reform ticket is concerned.

Mr. Shepard believes that the reform ticket must have polled about 30,000 votes, while in the returns only 17,300 votes are credited to Mr. Hentz, who led the reform ticket.

In reference to this subject Mr. Shepard said yesterday:

"Perhaps the most extraordinary single feature of the figures of the election is the discrepancy between the whole vote on the State ticket and the whole vote on the local ticket, either city or county. If the figures reported represent the votes actually cast, then there was really amazing refusal of citizens to vote for local candidates. Of citizens who voted for one of the three candidates for Governor, from 12,000 to 16,000 did not, according to the reports, vote the local ticket. This is incredible. Probably here and there a few voters adopted the Empire State ticket bearing the names of Hill, Lockwood, and Brown, but without local candidates. But the number of those voters was insignificant. The Democratic Reform Party was not permitted to have any representative on the Board of Canvassers.

"I believe that the ticket issued by Mr. Grout and his associates with Senator Hill at the head, but with the Democratic Reform local ticket, has generally not been counted, as it should have been, for our local candidates, but against them. These votes added to the 17,300 which the canvassers have seen fit to count for Mr. Hentz would give the Democratic Reform ticket a local vote of about 30,000, which must, on the whole, be considered satisfactory.

"It clearly shows that without acquiescence in the sentiment it represents the Democratic Party in this county has no future. I am glad to see that the Wheeler vote upon the latter figures is somewhat increased and is now upward of 11,400. This vote is practically a 'conscience' vote; to the average politician it seemed to be a vote completely in the air. It is, however, the substantial promise of a genuine Democratic future. It is the backbone of the Democratic organization. It has, in its first battle, stood for principle, without the slightest expectation of success or advantage. It will so stand until the Democratic organization is in harmony with Democratic principles. When that, which is the only true 'harmony,' shall come, I have no doubt that both Kings County and the State of New-York will be found to be securely Democratic."

PLANS OF TAMMANY STILL UNSETTLED.

Some of the District Leaders Who May Be Asked to Step Aside.

As yet there are no definite plans for the reorganization of Tammany Hall. That such a reorganization will be demanded by those who will still remain in its ranks is certain.

Among the leaders who will be asked to step aside are Nicholas T. Brown of the Second District, Senator T. D. Sullivan of the Third, (who, however, may succeed Brown as the leader of the Second,) Edward T. Fitzpatrick of the Fourth, (whose place will probably go to Senator John F. Ahearn,) Alderman Martin of the Seventh, (who had a district which made a bad showing,) John J. Scannell of the Eleventh.

John C. Sheehan of the Thirteenth, who must go, as a matter of necessity; William P. Dalton of the Fifteenth, James J. Martin of the Twenty-first, Maurice Featherson of the Twenty-second, Police Justice Burke of the Twenty-sixth, William E. Stillings of the Twenty-eighth, and a few others.

As to the leadership of Tammany Hall, nothing is settled, and nothing will be for weeks. Mayor Gilroy will not have it. He will probably go to Europe for a few months, with Mrs. Gilroy, soon after his term is over. Richard Croker is the choice of some, but he will probably remain out of politics permanently.

Ex-Mayor Grant is almost the unanimous choice among the district leaders, but there is a question as to whether he would take the place.

A reporter for The New-York Times called upon Mr. Grant yesterday, and asked him about the leadership. He simply declined to discuss it in any way. Speaking of the necessity for a remodeling of the ballot law, he said:

"I have no recommendations to make, except that I believe that they should give us a ballot that all men can vote with intelligence and with dispatch."

The ex-Mayor was asked what there was in the story that the Committee of Sixty had declined to pay his election expenses. A part of this story was that his campaign manager had requested it of the Sixty.

"All I know about it," said the ex-Mayor, "is what I have read in the newspapers."

OLD BUSHWICK CHURCH DESPOILED.

Its Decorations Thrown in a Rubbish Heap, Says Pastor Hageman.

It is a certainty that the brethren of the old Bushwick Reformed Church, Brooklyn, of which the Rev. S. Miller Hageman is pastor, do not dwell together in unity, and the trouble that has existed for some time was made worse when the carpenters, at the services last Sunday evening, began to prop up the organ loft which had been declared by the Building Department to be unsafe. Pastor Hageman called in the police so as to prevent the Trustees of the church from interfering with the carpenters.

The Rev. Mr. Hageman gave out a statement yesterday regarding the trouble, and said that the whole Thursby gallery, including the top gallery and the large lower platform extending from wall to wall in front of the church, had been ruthlessly torn down Wednesday and carried piecemeal out of the church. The extensive draperies, the crimson silk plush curtain, the Persian tassels, the carpets, and upholsterings had all been consigned to a common rubbish heap.

Continuing his statement, the Rev. Mr. Hageman said: "The community is, to say the least, thunderstruck at such an act of vandalism. What will the locked-out choir do now? is the question that everybody is asking. On all sides sympathy is expressed for the brave little ladies who have fought through this series of outrages with such pluck."

Pastor Hageman also said: "I am fighting a gang of ruffians. Yes, Sir, a lot of rowdies."

The Repair of Brooklyn Streets.

Commissioner White of the Department of City Works, Brooklyn, in making a statement showing the amount of money expended by his department during the present year for street repairs, as compared with that of the previous administration, says:

"In the whole of 1893 there were but nine miles of streets repaired. So far this year thirty miles have been repaired, in one-quarter of which nearly the whole pavement was taken up and relaid. This is, I believe, the best showing in street repairs which Brooklyn has ever made, but I regret to say that we are very near the end of our appropriation for the year, and that the repair gangs will have to be laid off before long, except a few retained for repairs over house connections, &c."

Thought His Diamond Worth $7.

Jesse W. Foster, a veteran circus manager, was arraigned before Justice Voorhis in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged with stealing a diamond pin from his roommate, Edgar Melton, a stamp collector of 100 Fourth Avenue. Melton concluded to withdraw the complaint and Foster was discharged.

The evidence was that Melton, on going to his room on Wednesday, heard the lid of his trunk slam down and noticed that Foster was very much embarrassed. He opened the trunk and couldn't find the diamond, which he said was worth at least $7. Foster was about to go on a South American trip, and Melton thought he had taken the pin to make a good impression.

Returning Mr. Dayton's Visits.

J. D. Rich, Postmaster at Liverpool, and Lewin Hill and J. J. Cardin, connected with the London (England) Post Office, visited the Post Office Building yesterday and were shown through it. They had a long conversation with Postmaster Dayton and said that they had got both pleasure and profit.

REPUBLICANS WILL CONTROL

TAMMANY HAS LOST EVEN THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Latest Returns at Police Headquarters Show There Will Be Sixteen Republican and Thirteen Tammany Members—President Jeroloman Belongs to the State Democracy—The Twenty-third Ward to be Heard From.

New-York City has elected a Republican Board of Aldermen. Although the votes have not been officially canvassed, the figures obtained at Police Headquarters at a late hour yesterday indicate positively that the board will consist of sixteen Republicans and thirteen Tammany Democrats, with one district still in doubt. John Jeroloman, who has been elected the President of the Board, is a member of the State Democracy.

Even if the doubtful district be eventually given to Tammany it will do it no good, as it will still be in a minority of two without counting the vote of the President.

The following table shows the Aldermen who are elected, with the district each will represent:

1. Jeremiah Kennefick, Tam.
2. Nicholas T. Brown, Tam.
3. Christian Goetz, Rep.
4. Andrew A. Noonan, Tam.
5. William Clancy, Tam.
6. William Tait, Tam.
7. Frederick L. Marshall, Rep.
8. Thomas Dwyer, Rep.
9. Joseph T. Hackett, Rep.
10. John T. Oakley, Tam.
11. Frederick A. Ware, Rep.
12. John J. Murphy, Tam.
13. E. Holbrook Cushman, Rep.
14. Jacob C. Wund, Tam.
15. John P. Windolph, Rep.
16. Francis J. Lantry, Tam.
17. Andrew Robinson, Rep.
18. Robert Muh, Tam.
19. William E. Burke, Tam.
20. Thomas M. Campbell, Tam.
21. Benjamin E. Hall, Rep.
22. John J. O'Brien, Tam.
23. M. M. Olcott, Rep.
24. Joseph Schilling, Rep.
25. Charles A. Parker, Rep.
26. Charles Wines, Rep.
27. Elias Goodman, Rep.
28. Colin H. Woodward, Rep.

24th Ward. Rufus R. Randall, Rep.

Republican, 16; Tammanyites, 13.

The Twenty-third Ward is in doubt. The returns from one police precinct are missing in the Eighth Assembly District, and five election district returns are missing in the Fifteenth.

Some of the Aldermanic contests were sufficiently close to make both candidates nervous until the final result was positively determined.

In the Second District, Nicholas T. Brown (Tam.) received but 25 majority over the Republican candidate.

In the Third District Christian Goetz (Rep.) defeated "Silver Dollar" Smith (Tam.) by only 146 votes.

In the Twenty-fourth District Joseph Schilling (Rep.) defeated Long (Tam.) by only 155 votes.

In the Thirteenth District E. H. Cushman (Rep.) was elected by 49 majority.

In the Sixteenth District F. J. Lantry (Tam.) was elected by 88 majority.

In the Seventeenth District Andrew Robinson (Rep.) was elected by 106 majority.

William H. Kilby, the Republican candidate for Alderman in the Second District, does not admit that Nicholas T. Brown is elected, but claims that he, Kilby, has a majority of 43 votes, and possibly one of 90 votes.

He declares that he has positive evidence that he is legally elected, that he cannot be beaten on an honest count, and that some one may go to State prison if the vote is not properly canvassed.

The board will have thirty-one voting members, as the President has a vote upon all matters that come before it. He is also a member of the Sinking Fund Commission, and will hold the balance of power in the commission next year.

The members of the newly-elected board will hold office three years under the provisions of the new Constitution.

The board has little power at the present time, and the most important work the new board will have to perform will be to reapportion the Assembly districts of the city and increase the number of districts from thirty to thirty-five.

The present Board of Aldermen will sit as official canvassers, beginning Tuesday next, and continue in session from day to day until the entire vote of the City of New-York is canvassed.

FOR SHIPPING CARTRIDGES IN TALLOW.

De la Cova Held on Strong Evidence Given by Two Detectives.

United States Commissioner Shields began yesterday an investigation into the charge that Victor A. de la Cova, a packer, of 139 Franklin Street, had violated Section 4,476 of the Revised Statutes in shipping cartridges concealed in nine barrels of tallow to Havana on the Ward Line steamship Yumuri Aug. 23.

Edgar Beard, a detective, testified that he went to De la Cova's place Oct. 8 with another detective, Leighton. They showed to him a manifest of the lot of cartridges that had been shipped to a certain Higuera, in Cuba, representing themselves as Higuera's friends. De la Cova, Beard said, acknowledge that he had shipped the cartridges in tallow, and showed a duplicate of the manifest in his letter copy book. He objected to shipping any more cartridges in tallow, as tallow made too much "muss" in the place. He had made the last shipment in tallow the Higuera shipment.

On previous occasions, De la Cova said, according to the witness, he had sent firearms concealed, and suggested that the 12,000 cartridges Beard wanted to send on a Ward Line steamship should be shipped in kegs of nails. It was understood that the cartridges were to be smuggled. The word "smuggled" was not used in the conversation. They used the expression "shipped without danger of seizure."

Detective Leighton testified in corroboration of Beard, and said that De la Cova had declared that he had shipped concealed packages of revolvers and cartridges to Venezuela. For what purpose De la Cova did not say.

De la Cova was held to await the action of the United States Grand Jury.

Helped to Defeat Cantor.

A novel explanation is advanced for the defeat of Jacob A. Cantor, who was running for Congress in the Fifteenth Congressional District. Some time ago it was announced that he was engaged to marry Lole Fuller, the dancer. The Hebrew maidens of his district waited in vain for his denial of the rumor. As it was not forthcoming, they set in with a will to defeat him in his race for Congress.

They made an active canvass and many a father or brother was pledged to vote against the Tammany candidate.

Philip G. Low, the Republican candidate, was elected by one of the biggest Congressional majorities in the city.

Stole Jewelry to Buy Medicine.

Henry Rudolph, a painter, living at 352 Central Avenue, Brooklyn, was before Judge Fitzgerald, in Part I. of General Sessions, yesterday, for sentence on the charge of grand larceny. Rudolph stole $1,000 worth of jewelry from the house of Hoffman Miller, 122 East Fortieth Street. Mr. Miller, who is a member of the law firm of Miller, Peckham & Dixon, told Judge Fitzgerald he had investigated the case and found that Rudolph stole the jewelry so that he could get money to buy medicine and food for his sick wife. Mr. Miller asked that the sentence be made as light as possible. Judge Fitzgerald made the punishment six months in the penitentiary.

St. Andrew's Society Election.

At the annual meeting of the St. Andrew's Society held last evening, at Delmonico's, George A. Morrison was re-elected President. The other officers elected were: First Vice President—J. Kennedy Tod; Second Vice President—William Lyall; Managers—John Reid, Alexander King, John Jardine, Andrew Carnegie, Robert Maclay, and Alexander Maitland; Treasurer—Alexander Laird; Secretary—George A. Morrison, Jr.; Assistant Secretary—D. Macgregor Crerar; Chaplains—The Rev. W. M. Taylor, D. D., the Rev. David G. Wiley, Ph. D.; Physicians—R. A. Murray, Andrew McCosh, and A. W. Sterling.

THE WOMAN'S MUNICIPAL LEAGUE.

It Is to be Permanent and Its Work Will Be Chiefly Educational.

The Woman's Municipal League held a General Committee meeting yesterday morning at the house of Mrs. J. H. Morse, 423 Madison Avenue, and decided to continue the organization permanently.

It will be continued under the original name of Woman's Municipal League, and its fundamental idea will be the education of women along municipal lines.

The General Committee of the Woman's Municipal League is composed of about twenty-five women, the active workers among the original list of managers published at the beginning of the league's work.

Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, the organizer of the league, resigned the position of Chairman of the General Committee yesterday, but will continue to work as a private member. Mrs. Morse has been acting as Chairman of the committee since the illness of Mrs. Lowell.

It would be impossible, Mrs. Lowell said, for her to continue the active work she has been doing for the league as a permanent organization.

About a dozen women were present at the meeting, the inclement weather preventing a larger attendance. The reports of the various minor committees were received, and several new members were voted in. An organization Committee of five was appointed to formulate plans for the permanent organization and to make suggestions as to the lines of work to be followed, at a later meeting. This committee will consult with a committee of men, one of whom will be a lawyer, that the league may be incorporated upon satisfactory grounds and with a scope great enough to include the breadth of work it desires to be able to undertake.

"I feel that we accomplished a great deal at the meeting this morning," said Mrs. Charles H. Parkhurst, "although the work is as yet in embryo. We have decided to make the league a permanent organization under the original name. Its basis for work is to be very broad and simple, so that we can take up anything whatever which we may consider will be for the good of the city. Not that we will feel bound to take up everything, but we wish to have the power to work in any direction we may choose.

"It is to be a thoroughly feminine work, and will not be conducted in any way along the lines of a man's club. The fundamental idea is educational—to educate women in regard to all lines of municipal affairs. We have found that their knowledge of such things is very limited.

"The league will be broad enough to admit every one. There will be no doctrinal, political, race, or class prejudices. Roman Catholics will be welcome and Hebrews. It will be an organization for workingwomen as well as for women of leisure. That point was not brought up at the meeting, but that is the general idea—a breadth of purpose.

"Mrs. Lowell will not be able to take the position of Chairman of the committee, but we voted this morning to have her remain in the organization, and we will have the benefit of her experience and counsel.

At the next meeting the Committee on Organization will report, and we shall go on with the work. It was not decided when the meeting should be held."

Mrs. Parkhurst will go to Lakewood on Monday with the doctor.

"I generally go to Lakewood for a few weeks every year," said Dr. Parkhurst, "but not usually as early in the season as this. I expect to go on Monday, and shall be gone two weeks, taking an entire rest. I have a severe cold, but otherwise am very well indeed."

HE SUGGESTS A BIG PARADE.

Major Burns's Plan to Celebrate the Reform Victory of Tuesday.

Major Charles S. Burns of the Twelfth Regiment, National Guard, is agitating among his friends a plan for a celebration of the victory gained on Tuesday last by the friends of honest government.

The Major is a stanch Republican, but he does not regard the victory as purely a Republican success, but one brought about by the combined efforts of all right-minded citizens, irrespective of politics. The Major, in speaking of his plan yesterday, said:

"There is nothing complicated about it. It is simply a voluntary parade of the good people of this city, which I thought might take place on the first pleasant Saturday afternoon after election. All persons opposed to Tammany Hall, and who aided in the overthrow of the corrupt politicians, should be invited to take part. If properly managed 150,000 to 200,000 men could march up Broadway, and the appearance of such a vast body of citizens celebrating a triumph over corruption and bad government would be an imposing object lesson.

"Each of the paraders might be expected to wear a badge, for which he should pay $1. The badge itself would not cost more than 15 cents, probably, and the balance of the money would form a fund to be devoted to the prosecution of all criminals in office. In this way every one interested would contribute his mite to the purification of the City Government."

Major Burns spoke enthusiastically of the project, and was convinced that if the proper persons would become interested in the matter, one of the greatest demonstrations ever known in this country would result.

NO BUOYANCY AFTER ELECTION.

Prices at the Exchanges Move in the Old Grooves.

Prices in yesterday's markets bore little trace of an election. Buyers in London on Wednesday took all profits in sight yesterday, and the market there became dull and weak. Stock prices here moved about as they have lately done, following activity. With the exception of the coal stocks, which have been active by spasms, and Sugar and Lead, the general list made net losses for the day.

Sugar gained 1¼ and Lead ⅝. Granger stocks, which had been marked up Wednesday, receded; Atchison lost ⅝, Manhattan ½, Pacific Mail 1⅛, and Union Pacific ¾. Minus signs were more abundant than plus signs in the general list. Sales of all stocks reached 205,216 shares, against 274,037 shares Wednesday.

Activity also subsided in the grain and cotton markets, which had large sales and net losses Wednesday. Wheat made an early advance, but lost it, and the market showed for the day an improvement of only ⅛ to ¼ cent per bushel. Corn lost ⅛ to 1 cent per bushel on moderate sales. Fairly good business in cotton led to a net loss for the day of 9 to 12 points.

Fines for Striking Cloakmakers.

A number of men and women who have taken part in the cloakmakers' disturbances on the east side recently were arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday. Esther Barnett of 32 Orchard Street and Bloomie Sandler of 161 Chrystie Street, charged with having assaulted Flora Martin of 83 Elizabeth Street, were fined $3 each.

Mary Schaumann and Barnett Kutilsky were held in $300 bonds to keep the peace for a month. Gussie Cohen, who attacked several non-union workmen, was fined $3.

In the Jefferson Market Police Court Jacob Swimanski, Michael Flingheimer, and Elias Beringstern, striking cloakmakers, who interfered with Morris Spitzer, a workman at 67 Greene Street, were fined $5 each by Justice Voorhis. Samuel Echtman of 33 Stanton Street was held for trial on the charge of assaulting Jacob Adelson.

Powers Guilty of Murder.

The trial of William J. Powers, alias "Bull" Powers, took place in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. Powers was charged with killing John Delmore in Hunt's saloon, Seventy-ninth Street and Avenue A, last March.

The evidence tended to establish the fact that, owing to drink, Powers was not responsible for his act. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree. The prisoner was remanded for sentence until next Tuesday.

A Fire in Wooster Street.

A fire at 215 Wooster Street at 8 o'clock yesterday morning gave the firemen considerable trouble. It was a five-story brick building, the ground floor being occupied as a hardware store and the upper stories by sixteen Italian families.

The blinding smoke made it difficult for the firemen to rescue the tenants from the fire escapes. It was two hours before the flames were entirely extinguished.

DR. TALMAGE IS AT LIBERTY

RELEASED BY HIS CONGREGATION AT HIS OWN REQUEST.

He May Go into General Evangelical Work "Without Money and Without Price," and America and Europe May Be His Fields—It Would Be Wrong, He Says, to Ask His People to Build a Fouth Tabernacle for Him.

The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, who has been home less than a week from his six months' trip to foreign lands, after going over the affairs of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, has come to the conclusion that it is for the best interests of himself and the Tabernacle that he should sever his connection with that organization. He has not only resigned, but the resignation has been accepted.

The Session of the Tabernacle held an important meeting Wednesday night and the resignation of Dr. Talmage was read. It

The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage.
Many Years Pastor of the Brooklyn Tabernacle.

was discussed at great length. This is the letter of resignation as read by Edward H. Branch, the Moderator of the Session:

To the Session of the Brooklyn Tabernacle:

Dear Brethren: I hereby ask you to join with me in a request to the Brooklyn Presbytery that they dissolve the pastoral relation now existing. The congregation of the Brooklyn Tabernacle have built during my pastorate three great churches, which have been destroyed. It is not right that I should call upon them to build a fourth church during my ministry.

I would advise that you do one of two things—either call a new pastor, under whose leadership a new church might be built, or that you remain in organization until you can give certificates of membership to our people, so that they may in usual form join sister churches.

As for myself, I will, as Providence may direct, either take another pastorate or go into general evangelistic work, preaching the Gospel to all people without money and without price.

Thanking you for your ever-increasing kindness to me and mine, and hoping to be reassociated with you in the heavenly world, together with the multitudes with whom we have worshipped during the last twenty-five years, I am, yours in the Gospel, T. DE WITT TALMAGE.

After the subject had been fully discussed the session decided to ask the Brooklyn Presbytery, of which the Brooklyn Tabernacle is a member, to dissolve the pastoral relation existing between Dr. Talmage and the church. This is the letter:

To the Brooklyn Presbytery:

Dear Brethren: At the request of our pastor we hereby ask you to dissolve the pastoral relations now existing between the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., and the Brooklyn Tabernacle.

Commissioners fully authorized will represent us at your next meeting.

It is with unfeigned sorrow that we comply with our pastor's request, recognizing Dr. Talmage's faithfulness in preaching the unmixed Gospel, pure evangelism, repentance for sin, and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, the trumpet giving no uncertain sound, expending nothing on the mere technicalities of religion; he has given his energies to the preaching of the broad mercy and practical comfort of the Gospel. Very respectfully, EDWARD H. BRANCH,
Moderator of Sessions.
ALBERT WADHAMS, Clerk.

Leonard Moody, President of the Board of Trustees of the Tabernacle, and the Rev. Dr. Talmage had a long talk Wednesday regarding Tabernacle affairs, and it was after this that Dr. Talmage decided to send his letter to the session.

It was after the conference, too, that Leonard Moody told a reporter for The New-York Times that it had been decided not to build another Tabernacle; consequently, the resignation of Dr. Talmage was the next move in the matter.

The Rev. Dr. Talmage had but little to say yesterday on the subject of his resignation. He said he had expressed himself fully in his letter. If he decided to go into evangelistic work, he said, he would work throughout this country and also in Europe.

He also said that if the members of the Tabernacle should get together and offer to build the fourth church and ask him to become pastor, he would have to refuse, as he believed it to be wrong to ask them to make any sacrifice, as they had done enough.

It was said that Dr. Talmage received a number of calls to other churches. He declined to discuss the subject at the present time.

AROUSED THE IRE OF TAMMANY.

Why Messrs. Sohmer and Smith Are Being Taken to Account.

At least two of the candidates who ran with Tammany nominations are now coming in for some very sharp criticism from the very much disgusted and nearly disheartened Tammany Hall followers.

The two men who are being generally called to account by Tammany gossipers are William Sohmer and Samuel Wesley Smith. Sohmer was Tammany's candidate for Sheriff. He was nominated because of his supposed popularity with the German-American voters, and because he came from the same section of the city as Mr. Tamsen, the successful candidate of the Committee of Seventy. Smith was Tammany's candidate for re-election as Alderman in the Eleventh Assembly District.

When Nathan Bijur threw down Tammany's candidate for Mayor, Mr. Sohmer also made an objection, but he did not object very strenuously at that time. Last Saturday, however, he went to ex-Mayor Grant's headquarters and had a conference with Mr. Grant. Mr. Sohmer then told the candidate for Mayor that the fact that he was running on the Tammany ticket was very likely to injure the business of his brother. For that reason Mr. Sohmer said he must withdraw.

There were arguments and persuasions. The point was made to Mr. Sohmer that his agreement to run was quite as much of a contract as if it had been a business affair. Finally, he agreed to stay upon the ticket. Then he did, according to accounts, what the Tammany men are complaining so much about.

The claim is now made that he sent pasters all over the city containing the names of all the Republican candidates and the Seventy's candidates, and his own was the only Tammany name upon the paster.

Alderman Smith, in the Eleventh District, sent out the same sort of pasters. He went so far as to put the name of Mr. Chesebrough, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Twelfth District, on his paster. This, together with Col. George Bliss's letter to Dr. Smith, makes the Tammany men feel angry toward Smith, who was badly defeated.

King Had His Skull Broken.

A policeman found Michael King lying unconscious at Sixth Avenue and Fiftieth Street early Wednesday morning. He was removed to Roosevelt Hospital. His skull had been broken.

The policeman yesterday arrested John Sweeney of 532 East Sixteenth Street. He said he had been drinking with King on Tuesday night in a saloon in Fiftieth Street. They were set upon, he declared, by a gang of men and terribly beaten. This was the last he had seen of King. Sweeney was held as a witness. King will probably die of his wound.

Readings on the Life of Christ.

SUMMIT, N. J., Nov. 8.—Arthur W. Milbury of the Industrial Christian Alliance will begin at the Young Men's Christian Association next Sunday afternoon an eight-day series of evangelistic readings of the life of Christ, illustrated by 400 beautifully-colored stereopticon pictures, covering every important event in His early life from the annunciation to the ascension. The series includes Sunday afternoons, Nov. 11 and 18.

GHERARDI TO RETIRE TO-MORROW.

He Will Then Have Reached the Age Limit—Other Naval Changes.

The topic most discussed at the New-York Navy Yard yesterday was the approaching retirement of Rear Admiral Gherardi from active service. His retirement is made mandatory under a provision of the present law which requires that officers of the navy must be placed upon the retired list when they have reached their sixty-second year.

The Admiral will attain that age to-morrow, and will then relinquish the command of the yard. Commodore Montgomery Sicard, who has been designated as his successor, will not assume command until Nov. 23. Until that time, the duties of Commandant will devolve upon Capt. Frederick Rodgers, Captain of the yard, to whom Admiral Gherardi will turn over his command. There will be no formal ceremony to mark the event.

Concerning his retirement the Admiral yesterday issued the following general order:

[General Order No. 31.]
Navy Yard,
New-York, Nov. 8, 1894.

Before relinquishing the command of this navy yard and station and being placed on the retired list of the United States Navy on the 10th inst., in conformity with the law, I desire to express to the heads of departments, and through them to their assistants, my appreciation of the very efficient aid rendered by them to me as Commandant.

I shall always look back with pleasure to this, my last service on the active list, as it has been made satisfactory and agreeable by the faithful and cheerful performance of their duty by my subordinates, and I wish for each of them the same ready assistance from their juniors hereafter that they have given me.

BANCROFT GHERARDI,
Rear Admiral United States Navy, Commandant Navy Yard and Station.

So far there has been no indication of any immediate change in the staff of the Commandant as it is now organized.

Other important changes in commands were discussed by navy officers. Capt. Philip H. Cooper, who has been detached from the command of the cruiser San Francisco, will be succeeded in the command of that vessel by Capt. E. M. Shepard, whose pennant now flies on the apprentice recruiting ship Minnesota. It was rumored at the yard yesterday that Lieut. Commander Adolph Marix, who is now executive officer of the Minnesota, will be detached from that duty and ordered to the San Francisco in the same capacity.

Lieut. R. B. Dashiell of the cruiser New-York received orders from the Navy Department yesterday directing him to proceed to Washington in order to be present when the breech-closing device of which he is the inventor receives its official test.

Lieut. B. S. Richards, who is now on duty in the equipment department of the yard, has received orders to hold himself in readiness to command the Michigan, relieving Lieut. Commander R. M. Berry, who is now before the examining board undergoing an examination for promotion to the rank of commander.

THE PLANS FOR RAPID TRANSIT.

The Commission to Meet and Map Out Preliminary Work.

A meeting of the Board of Rapid-Transit Commissioners has been called for to-day.

It was said that the purpose of the meeting is to arrange as fully as possible in advance of the official declaration of the vote of Tuesday for the work that will have to be done within the time limit, as declared in the act of 1894 under which the present commission was created.

That there might be no delay on the part of the commission in furnishing rapid transit after the electors had declared in favor of it, Section 13 of the act of 1894 declares that:

In case the majority of votes cast at such election shall be in favor of such municipal construction of said railway or railways, it shall be the duty of said Board of Rapid-Transit Railway Commissioners, within thirty days after the official declaration of the said vote, to proceed to construct the said railway or railways, and to make and let all contracts required for the performance of the work necessary to be done and performed in and about the construction thereof.

The action that the board will take between this time and the date of the official declaration of the vote, based upon the unofficial figures that have been published, and by which it appears that the people voted in favor of rapid transit, will not only expedite matters very materially, but will also tend to give the people cause to congratulate themselves upon the strength and activity of their board.

The thirty-day limitation, the board has been advised by its counsel, shall not be construed so strictly as to cause that it will work injury to the plans of the commission and the work that it has to do, as designated in other sections of the act of 1894, but shall be considered in connection with the act in its entirety.

It was said yesterday that the Commissioners intend again to consider, prior to the official declaration of the vote, all of their plans and ideas, and to make such modifications and changes in them that, if possible, the thirty days will suffice for the making of all preliminary arrangements, and the work may be begun without raising any question of a technical nature that may in any way lead to trouble with dissatisfied property holders along the proposed route or routes.

The members of the board have benefited so largely by the valuable advice of Judge-elect Henry E. Beekman, one of its counsel, that they have asked him to continue to act for the board until the 1st of January next, when he will go upon the bench.

Mr. Beekman's extended knowledge of city and rapid-transit affairs has been found invaluable by the board members, and they wish to profit by it during the coming weeks, when it will be needed most, because of the great amount of labor to be performed and the absolute necessity of proceeding in such man

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

A SMALLER VOLUME OF BUSINESS AND IRREGULAR CHANGES.

The Short Interest Practically Eliminated from the Market—Good Buying of Bonds—The Election Boom Seems to Have Exhausted Itself—The Professional Element Again in Full Control—The Grangers Heavy on Unfavorable Rumors.

There was a marked falling off in the volume of business on the stock market yesterday, and the bulk of the trading was confined to half a dozen specialties. These were Sugar, the Grangers, Jersey Central, and Chicago Gas. In no other stock was there more than 5,000 shares done. The waning rates for stocks shows that the short interest has been pretty thoroughly eliminated from the market. The feature which was most encouraging was the continued good buying of bonds at advancing prices.

No one was heard to argue yesterday that the irregularity in the market was due to Republican successes in the election, although there were some who contended on the previous day that the strength then present was due to the gains made by that party. The elections, in truth, have brought no increase of customers to the offices of the brokers; neither has it changed existing crop and railway conditions. The defeat of the Populists, however, has removed a very disturbing element from the situation, and it may be that the better buying of bonds is in a measure due to that fact. The stock market is still in the hands of the professionals, and, now that the short interest, which has been the source of nearly all of the recent strength, has been covered, great activity is not anticipated. On the contrary, dullness and narrow fluctuations for some time to come are likely to prevail.

Sugar made its lowest price during the morning. Later the price advanced from 87⅛ to 89⅝, and closed at 89½, a net gain of 1¼ points, on sales of 37,400 shares. The strength was due to the advance in the price of refined sugar. Chicago Gas moved within 1¼ points, and closed ⅝ up, at 75½. Distilling and Cattle Feeding and General Electric were fractionally lower. Lead gained ⅝, and Cordage declined ⅞.

The Grangers, with the exception of Northwestern, were lower. Northwestern gained ½, on covering of shorts. The selling of the group was accompanied by rumors of unsatisfactory earnings, it being intimated that the St. Paul statement for the first week of the month would show a decrease of $70,000. In the coal group, Jersey Central was marked up on the shorts to 94⅝, but it closed at 93⅜, a net gain of 1⅞. Delaware and Hudson advanced 1⅝ and Lackawanna ½, both on small transactions. The general list was without feature, and the close was irregular.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market continued easy. Call loans were made at 1 per cent. throughout the day.

Time money was offered freely, but the demand was light. Rates were 1 per cent. for thirty days, 2 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 2½@3 per cent. for five to eight months.

Commercial paper was in good demand, but the securities were close. Rates were 2½@3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3@3¾ per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

Call money in London was quoted at ¼ @½ per cent., short and three months' bills at ⅝ per cent.

The Clearing House exchanges were $94,068,541, and balances $5,354,846. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $429,374.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was quiet and firm. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.87½ for sixty-day bills and $4.88½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.86¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.87⅛@$4.87¾ for demand, $4.87¾@$4.88 for cable transfers, and $4.85½@$4.85¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 125 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 3-16 discount; selling, 1-16 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-10 discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c.; telegraphic, 15c. Boston—5@8c discount. Chicago—Par. St. Louis—25c discount.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was fairly active and strong. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Alton & T. H. div....1¼ | N., C. & St. L. cn....1
C. of N. J. gen. 5s...1⅛ | N. Y. & N. E. 1st....4
C. of N. J. gen. 5s, r.1⅛ | Nor. Pac. pf. tr. notes..1
Chi. & Ind. C. 1st...1¼ | Ohio South. gen.....1
Den. & R. G. 4s.....1⅝ | Oregon Imp. con.....1
E.T.,V. & G.eq.cifs..1½ | P., D. & E. 1st,Ev.D.1½
Erie 2d cn.....2 | Sav. & West. 1st....1
Erie 2d cn. ctfs.....1½ | Tenn. C. & I. 1st, B.3
Hous. & Tex. gen. 4s.1 | Texas Pacific 1st....1
Int. & G. Nor. 2d....1 | U. Pac. ext. s. f. 8s..1
L., N. A. & C. cn....2¾ | Wabash 2d.....1½
Mo., K. & E. 1st...1½ | W., L. E. & P. C. 5s.3

Government bonds were quiet. The 4s registered declined ⅛ and the 4s coupon ¼. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r...	96	
4s, r...	115½	116
4s, c...	115½	116
5s, r...	119½	120
5s, c...	119½	120
Cur. 6s, '95-'96	105	
Cur. 6s, '96-'97	106	

	Bid.	Asked.
Cur. 6s, '97..108		
Cur. 6s, '98..111		
Cur. 6s, '99..114		
Cher. 4s, '96-1034		
Cher. 4s, '97-1044		
Cher. 4s, '98-1054		
Cher. 4s, '99-1064		

In State securities, $15,000 Virginia funded 2-3s of 1991 sold at 58⅝@58¾.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1894.	Inc.	Dec.
C., C., C. & St. L.—			
4th week Oct.	$411,499	$10,389	....
Chi. & Erie—			
Month September	204,082	....	$147,878
March 1 to Sept. 30..	287,381	....	75,186
Fiscal year	649,848	....	57,507
Texas & Pacific (corrected)—			
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31....	5,527,926	....	116,886
Great Northern, approximate gross earnings for Oct.—			
Manitoba leased lines.	1,767,876	84,259	....
East. R'y of Minn..	223,772	19,005	....
Montana Cent. R'y....	166,818	66,778	....
Total system.....	2,147,967	170,043	....
July 1 to Oct. 31—			
Manitoba leased lines.	5,426,390	317,902	....
East. R'y of Minn...	575,156	60	16,470
Montana Cent. R'y..	547,926	190,532	....
Total system.....	6,549,474	491,964	....
L., N. A. & C., for Sept.—			
Gross earnings.....	281,663	....	80,851
Operating expenses..	178,317	....	14,256
Net earnings.....	103,345	....	66,594

Compiled statistics of gross earnings of all railroads in Mexico for nine months of 1894 show an increase of 4.81 per cent., as compared with the same time in 1893. This result was accomplished during a period when the earnings of United States lines decreased about 18 per cent. The increase on the Mexican lines in September was 8 per cent.

The Lehigh Valley Railway Company has submitted a report to the State Railroad Commission from Aug. 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894, showing: Gross earnings, $15,844,960; expenses, $11,588,867; net earnings, $4,256,093; other income, $1,561,397; charges, $4,749,676; net income, $1,067,814; dividends, 5 per cent. on preferred stock, $5,315; 1¼ per cent. on common, $504,185; surplus from operations, $558,314; additions, $868,297; surplus for year, $1,424,611; surplus to June 30, 1893, $4,887,960; total surplus June 30, 1894, $6,282,570. Total assets, $54,939,462, including $2,587,518 open accounts; capital stock, $40,441,810; funded debt, $8,929,000; open accounts, (liabilities,) $3,687,061.

The freight earnings of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway for the fourth week of October increased $16,580 and passenger earnings decreased $6,241. For the month, freight earnings gained $105,777 and passenger earnings decreased $98,879.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	27½	27½	27⅝	27⅝	27¼	27½	437
American Cotton Oil pf	75½	75½	75½	75½	75	76½	100
*American Sugar Refining	87⅜	89⅝	87⅛	89½	89⅜	89½	37,399
American Sugar Refining pf	98⅝	99½	98⅜	99½	99	....	452
*American Tobacco	90	90	90	93½	94	....	15
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	99¾	100	99¾	99⅞	99¾	100	730
Baltimore & Ohio	6⅞	6¾	5½	5½	5⅝	....	1,625
*Bay State Gas	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	67½	69	100
Canada Southern	25⅝	27⅛	25⅝	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	2,400
Canadian Pacific	51	51½	51	51⅜	51½	51⅝	625
Chesapeake & Ohio	62⅜	62⅝	62	62¼	61¾	62½	300
Chicago Gas	19⅝	19⅝	19¼	19¼	19	19¼	225
Chicago & Northwestern	101¼	102⅝	101⅜	102¼	102	102½	6,425
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	74⅜	75⅜	74⅛	74⅜	74⅜	74¾	19,880
C., C., C. & St. Louis	38	38	37½	37½	37	38	335
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	63	63½	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	63	28,185
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	120¼	121	120¼	121	120⅝	121	90
Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pacific	63	63⅜	63	63½	63¼	63¾	12,700
Colorado Fuel & Iron	24	25	24	25	25	26	660
Consolidated Gas Co	122	123½	122	123½	122½	124	1,951
Delaware & Hudson	125½	127⅝	125½	127⅛	127	127⅜	1,597
Denver & Rio Grande	12⅜	12⅝	12⅛	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	1,650
Denver & Rio Grande pf	36⅜	37⅜	36⅜	37⅜	37	....	100
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	10⅞	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛	10	10½	2,050
E. T., V. & G. cts., all pd	11	11	11	11	11	12	80
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf. cts., all pd.	13	13⅜	13	13⅜	13	14	505
General Electric	37	37½	36⅝	36⅝	36⅜	37	2,530
Green Bay & Winona, t. r	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4½	100
Laclede Gas	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	92	93	165
Laclede Gas pf	21	21	20¾	20¾	20½	21	500
Lake Erie & Western	17⅝	18	17	17⅝	17⅝	18	635
Lake Erie & Western pf	71½	73½	71½	73½	73¼	73¾	933
*Long Island Traction	134	134½	134	134¼	133¾	134¾	430
Louisville & Nashville	12⅞	13½	12⅞	13	12⅜	13⅞	1,150
Louis., New-Alb. & Chicago	55⅜	55⅝	55	55¼	55¼	55⅝	3,910
Louis., New-Alb. & Chi. pf	8	8	8	8	7½	8	5
Manhattan Consolidated	23½	23½	23½	23½	21	24	100
Michigan Central	107	107⅞	107	107½	107⅜	107⅝	2,606
Minn. & St. Louis, all as. pd.	98	98	98	98	....	....	15
Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. pd.	29½	29½	29½	29½	29	30	200
Missouri Pacific	44	45	44	45	44	44⅞	300
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	29¼	29⅝	29	29⅛	29	29⅜	2,130
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	14⅜	14⅝	14¾	14¾	14¼	14⅝	300
Morris & Essex	23¾	23¾	23	23¾	23	23¾	227
*National Lead Co	161	161½	161	161½	....	....	80
*National Lead Co. pf	41¼	41⅝	41	41½	41½	41⅝	1,841
New-Jersey Central	88½	88⅝	88¼	88⅝	88½	89	588
New-York Central	91½	94⅜	91	93⅝	93¼	93⅝	16,463
N. Y. & N. E., all as. pd.	100¾	100¾	100	100¼	100	100¼	967
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf.	31½	31½	31⅜	31⅝	31½	31½	700
N. Y., Lake Erie & Western	66½	66½	66½	66½	65	73	2
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	14	14¼	200
Norfolk & Western	44⅜	45	44⅛	44⅞	44½	....	750
North American	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	8	110
Northern Pacific pf	5	5	4½	4½	4½	4⅞	300
Ontario & Western	18⅜	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	800
Oregon Improvement	16⅜	16⅝	16	16	16	16⅛	920
Pacific Mail	13½	13½	13½	13⅝	....	....	100
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	22⅞	23⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22½	22⅝	3,015
Philadelphia & Reading	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	47
P., C., C. & St. Louis	78	78	78	78	78	80	10
Rich. & West P., 5th in. pd.	16½	16⅝	16¼	16¼	16	16¼	1,015
Rio Grande Western	18¼	18½	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	18	200
St. Louis Southwestern	15⅜	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	15½	15⅝	1,190
St. Louis Southwestern pf	5⅛	5⅜	5	5	5	5⅛	100
St. Paul & Omaha	10¼	10½	10	10	10	10¼	175
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	34½	35½	34½	35¼	34¾	35¼	1,000
Southern Pacific	109	109	109	109	108	110	200
*South. Rail., when issued	20	20¾	20	20	19½	20¼	400
*South. Rail. pf., when issued	13⅛	13¼	12¾	12⅞	12⅝	13	1,810
Tennessee Coal & Iron	41	41	40¾	40¾	40	40⅝	3,707
Texas Pacific	17	17	17	17	16½	17	125
Tol., Ann Arbor & N. Mich	10½	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10⅝	1,124
Union Pacific	5½	5½	5½	5½	5	5⅜	100
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	13¼	13¼	13	13	12½	12⅝	1,100
United States Cordage	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅝	100
United States Cordage pf	13⅜	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12⅝	2,315
Wabash	23	24	22	22	20½	22½	576
Wabash pf	7	7	7	7	6½	7	350
Western Union Telegraph	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	....	475
Wheeling & Lake Erie	87⅛	88⅝	87⅞	88	88	88¼	5,520
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	12	12½	11⅞	12¼	11¾	12½	420
	41⅞	41⅞	41⅛	41⅞	40½	41⅜	100
Total sales							205,216

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alabama Central 1st	110½	....	....	....	....
Alabama Midland 1st	90½	....	....	....	....
Atch, Con & Pac 1st	40	....	....	....	....
Atch, Top & S Fé 4s	68¼	....	....	....	....
Atch, Top & S Fé 2d	68¼	....	....	....	....
Alton & T. H. div	111	....	....	....	....
C. of N. J. gen. 5s	112	....	....	....	....
C. of N. J. gen. 5s, r	112	....	....	....	....
Chi. & Ind. C. 1st	103½	....	....	....	....
Den. & R. G. 4s	103½	....	....	....	....
E.T.,V. & G.eq.cifs	91½	....	....	....	....
Erie 2d cn	91½	....	....	....	....
Erie 2d cn. ctfs	91½	....	....	....	....
Hous. & Tex. gen. 4s	91	....	....	....	....
Int. & G. Nor. 2d	91	....	....	....	....
L., N. A. & C. cn	94	....	....	....	....
Mo., K. & E. 1st	88½	....	....	....	....
Mo., K. & E. 2d	68¾	....	....	....	....
N., C. & St. L. cn	116	....	....	....	....
N. Y. & N. E. 1st	111	....	....	....	....
Ohio South. gen	103½	....	....	....	....
Oregon Imp. con	103⅜	....	....	....	....
P., D. & E. 1st,Ev.D	91½	....	....	....	....
Sav. & West. 1st	91	....	....	....	....
Tenn. C. & I. 1st, B	91	....	....	....	....
Texas Pacific 1st	91	....	....	....	....
U. Pac. ext. s. f. 8s	103	....	....	....	....
Wabash 2d	103	....	....	....	....
W., L. E. & P. C. 5s	103	....	....	....	....
H & T Cent 1st 5s	1,000	104¾	....	....	....
Int & Gt N 2d Mtge	8,000	69	....	....	....
Iowa Cent 1st 5s	10,000	69½	....	....	....
Kanawha & Mich 4s	1,000	90	....	....	....
	8,000	75½	....	....	....
	5,000	76	....	....	....
Kan Pac 1st Cons	5,000	78½	....	....	....
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s	8,000	88½	....	....	....
	3,000	88¾	....	....	....
Lehigh V of N Y 1st	1,000	103	....	....	....
Louis & Nash, N O & Mob 1st	5,000	119	....	....	....
L, N A & Chi Cons	5,000	97	....	....	....
	5,000	97½	....	....	....
	4,000	97⅞	....	....	....
	6,000	98	....	....	....
	5,000	98½	....	....	....
L, N A & Chi G M	4,000	67	....	....	....
	10,000	67½	....	....	....
L, N A & Chi 1st	25,000	107½	....	....	....
Mexican Int 1st 4s	10,000	71¾	....	....	....
Mil, L S & W 1st, Ashland Div	3,000	126⅛	....	....	....
Mil & St Paul 1st, Wis & Min Div	1,000	108¾	....	....	....
Minn & St Louis 2d	20,000	150½	....	....	....
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	3,000	82⅞	....	....	....
	5,000	82¾	....	....	....
	7,000	82⅞	....	....	....
	6,000	82¾	....	....	....
	5,000	83	....	....	....
	2,000	83	....	....	....
	5,000	83	....	....	....
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d	2,000	45½	....	....	....
	2,000	45	....	....	....
	3,000	44⅞	....	....	....
	5,000	44¾	....	....	....
	4,000	45	....	....	....
	1,000	45¼	....	....	....
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s	25,000	75	....	....	....
	5,000	75½	....	....	....
	9,000	76	....	....	....
	14,000	75⅛	....	....	....
	5,000	75¼	....	....	....
Mo, Kan & East 1st	19,000	83	....	....	....
	8,000	83½	....	....	....
	6,000	83¾	....	....	....
	1,000	84	....	....	....
	1,000	83½	....	....	....
	2,000	83¾	....	....	....
	2,000	83¾	....	....	....
Mob & Ohio G M 4s	5,000	65½	....	....	....
	10,000	66	....	....	....
Nash, C & St L Con	6,000	99½	....	....	....
N Y Elevated 1st	7,000	111	....	....	....
N Y, L E & W New 2d Consol	1,000	72	....	....	....
	1,000	72⅝	....	....	....
	1,000	72⅜	....	....	....
	9,000	73	....	....	....
D M & Co Eng Certs	3,000	72	....	....	....
	20,000	72⅜	....	....	....
	10,000	72½	....	....	....
	4,000	72¾	....	....	....
	9,000	72⅝	....	....	....
	10,000	72½	....	....	....
N Y & Man B 1st	2,000	103¼	....	....	....
N Y, N H & H 4s, Cons Deb Certs, all installments pd	8,000	130½	....	....	....
N Y, Ont & Western Refunding 4s	15,000	87⅜	....	....	....
Norf & South 1st 5s	1,000	106½	....	....	....
North Pac 1st, Reg	5,000	114	....	....	....
North Pac 2d, Coup	3,000	88	....	....	....
North Pac 3d, Coup	2,000	61¾	....	....	....
North Pac Term 1st	3,000	98⅞	....	....	....
North Pac Cons 5s	10,000	28¾	....	....	....
	2,000	28⅝	....	....	....
	5,000	28¼	....	....	....
N Pac Col Tr Notes	8,000	77½	....	....	....
	31,000	77¾	....	....	....
Nor Pac & Mon 1st	6,000	78	....	....	....
	4,000	32	....	....	....
	10,000	82½	....	....	....
	6,000	34	....	....	....
	8,000	34¼	....	....	....
North Ry of Cal 5s	10,000	91¼	....	....	....
Ohio Southern 1st	4,000	96	....	....	....
Ohio Southern G M 4s	1,000	51	....	....	....
Ore Imp Co Con 5s	1,000	52½	....	....	....
	2,000	52	....	....	....
	5,000	52½	....	....	....
	2,000	52	....	....	....
	10,000	52½	....	....	....
	5,000	52¾	....	....	....
	9,000	53	....	....	....
Oregon R & N 1st	1,000	53½	....	....	....
	10,000	109½	....	....	....
Oregon Short Line 6s	1,000	85	....	....	....
Pac of Mo 1st 4s	1,000	101	....	....	....
People's G & C, Chi 1st Cons 6s	10,000	89⅞	....	....	....
	5,000	90	....	....	....
	5,000	90½	....	....	....
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st, Evansville Div	10,000	95½	....	....	....
Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc	4,000	30⅞	....	....	....
	5,000	31¼	....	....	....
	5,000	32	....	....	....
	5,000	31½	....	....	....
	5,000	31⅜	....	....	....
2d Pref Inc	10,000	21½	....	....	....
3d Pref Inc	5,000	17	....	....	....
	2,000	16⅜	....	....	....
	5,000	16½	....	....	....
Phil & Read Gen 4s	20,000	78⅛	....	....	....
Phil & Read Pref Inc	6,000	4	....	....	....
Rich & W Pt Term Collat Trust 5s, Trust Receipts	10,000	32¼	....	....	....
Rio Grande West 1st	11,000	84	....	....	....
	8,000	69⅝	....	....	....
	2,000	69½	....	....	....
	15,000s2of	69½	....	....	....
R W & O Cons	1,000	117	....	....	....
St Jo & Grand I 1st, Trust Co Certs	5,000	60	....	....	....
St L, A & T H Div B	4,000	86½	....	....	....
St L & Iron Mount, Ark Branch 1st	1,000	101¼	....	....	....
St L & S F G M 5s	1,000	85	....	....	....
	5,000s20f	85	....	....	....
	8,000	85	....	....	....
St L Southwest 1st	18,000	59¾	....	....	....
	1,000	59¾	....	....	....
	10,000	59¾	....	....	....
St L Southw 2d Inc	5,000	19½	....	....	....
	10,000	19½	....	....	....
	5,000	19½	....	....	....
	9,000	19⅜	....	....	....
St P, M & M 1st Cons 6s, reduced to 4½s	4,000	96	....	....	....
	1,000	101⅞	....	....	....
St Paul, M & M 2d	4,000s20f	118¼	....	....	....
St Paul & M 1st, Dakota Extension	8,000	118	....	....	....
S A & Ar Pass 4s	5,000	57½	....	....	....
	18,000	57¼	....	....	....
	20,000	57½	....	....	....
	7,000	57¾	....	....	....
Savannah & W 1st	18,000	54½	....	....	....
South Ry 1st 5s, when issd with Jan '95 Cou	36,000	87¾	....	....	....
	40,000	87⅞	....	....	....
	19,000	87⅞	....	....	....
	1,000	87¾	....	....	....
	8,000	87½	....	....	....
With July '95 Coup	1,000	84⅞	....	....	....
	10,000	85	....	....	....
	2,000	84⅝	....	....	....
With July '96 Coup	1,000	79⅝	....	....	....
	1,000	79½	....	....	....
	1,000	80	....	....	....
	6,000	79½	....	....	....
Tenn C I & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st	3,000	80	....	....	....
Tex & N O Cons 5s	6,000	92	....	....	....
Texas & Pac 1st 5s	1,000	88⅜	....	....	....
	5,000	88¼	....	....	....
	11,000	88⅜	....	....	....
	5,000	88½	....	....	....
	5,000	88⅝	....	....	....
	17,000	88⅞	....	....	....
	12,000	89	....	....	....
	1,000	89¼	....	....	....
	14,000	89½	....	....	....
	5,000s3	89½	....	....	....
	15,000	89½	....	....	....
	5,000	89¾	....	....	....
	5,000	89⅝	....	....	....
Texas & Pac 2d Inc	10,000	26½	....	....	....
	9,000	26¾	....	....	....
	20,000	26½	....	....	....
	1,000	26⅜	....	....	....
	25,000	26⅝	....	....	....
	5,000	26½	....	....	....
	1,000	26⅝	....	....	....
	5,000	26¾	....	....	....
	5,000	26⅝	....	....	....
	5,000	26¾	....	....	....
	5,000	26⅝	....	....	....
	10,000	26⅞	....	....	....
	17,000	26⅞	....	....	....
	20,000	27	....	....	....
	20,000	27⅛	....	....	....
	11,000	27	....	....	....
Tol, A & A & N M 1st	4,000	85	....	....	....
Tol & O C 5s, W Div	5,000	103¼	....	....	....
	2,000	103	....	....	....
Union Pac Ext S F 8s	10,000	98	....	....	....
Union Pac 1st, 1898	1,000	107¾	....	....	....
U P, Den & Gulf 1st	27,000	39⅞	....	....	....
	2,000	39¾	....	....	....
	1,000	39⅝	....	....	....
	33,000	39⅜	....	....	....
	10,000	40	....	....	....
	5,000	40⅛	....	....	....
	15,000	40¼	....	....	....
U P, Lin & Col 1st	3,000	40	....	....	....
U S Leather Co 6s	15,000	110	....	....	....
Virginia Mid G M	1,000	95	....	....	....
Guarantee Stamped	25,000s20f	95	....	....	....
Wabash 1st 5s	2,000	104⅛	....	....	....
Det & Chi Ext	5,000	98⅞	....	....	....
Wabash 2d Mtge 5s	4,000	70⅜	....	....	....
	12,000	71	....	....	....
	7,000	70⅞	....	....	....
	5,000	71	....	....	....
	5,000	71¼	....	....	....
	20,000	71¼	....	....	....
	2,000	71⅜	....	....	....
West Shore Gtd 4s	4,000	106	....	....	....
Registered	5,000	105½	....	....	....
W, L E & P Coal 5s	1,000	73	....	....	....
Wis Cent Co 1st	11,000	56	....	....	....
	14,000	55⅜	....	....	....
	5,000	56	....	....	....
	5,000	56¼	....	....	....
	5,000	55⅝	....	....	....
	1,000	56¼	....	....	....
	2,000	56	....	....	....
					$2,121,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex	142	146
Alb. & Sus	165	175
Alt. & T. H. 3s		30½
Alt. & T.H.pf	198	....
Am. Dist. T. 5s	50	....
Am. Express	110½	113
Am. Tob. pf	106	110
At. & Pac	1	1½
B. & O. S.W. pf., new	7	8½
B. & S.Ill.pf	130	....
Bos. A.L. pf	100¼	....
Brunswick Co. 5	3	5
B., R. & P.		20
B.,R.& P. pf		60
B.,C.R. & N. 4s		40
C. P. & M. 5		6
Central Pac	15¾	16¼
Cent. & So. Am. Tel	104½	....
Chi. & Alton	144	147
Chi. & E. I.	50¼	55
C.& N.W.pf	143	145
C. & E. I. pf		94
Cleve. & P.	156	....
C.C.& I. Dev. 9s		10
C. P. & I. pf. 6s		....
Col. & H. C.		6½
C.,H.V. & T.	18¾	19
Con. Coal	30	32½

*Unlisted.

	Bid.	Asked.
C. H. V. & T. pf	60	64
D.M. & Ft.D.	6	7
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	31	....
*D., S. S. & A.	3½	4
*D., S. S. & A. pf	7½	10½
E. T., V. & G. 1st pf. cts., all pd.	17⅜	20
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	100⅜	101½
Ed. El. Ill. of B'klyn.	110	112
Ev. & T. H.	38	45
Flint & P.M.	5½	14
F. & P.M. pf.	45	45
Gt. Nor. pf	100¼	102
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.

FINANCIAL—Continued from Page 10.

Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. Michigan

REORGANIZATION.

To the stockholders, holders of the 1st Mtge. Bonds of its several divisions, and the Consolidated Mtge.:

Notice is hereby given that the plan of reorganization submitted to you on Sept. 7th has been modified, and is now endorsed by the representations of the Mt. Pleasant, Cadillac and Lake Michigan Division bondholders and the stockholders' committee.

It is important in order to perfect a speedy reorganization that all security holders deposit their holdings without delay with the respective depositaries.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 20 William St.
DEPOSITORY FOR ALL BONDS.
The Atlantic Trust Company, 39 William St.
DEPOSITORY FOR THE STOCK.

GEO. W. MURRAY,
WM. H. MALE,
THOS. A. McINTYRE,
JOS. RICHARDSON,
HENRY S. REDMOND,
E. C. STEDMAN,
JAMES B. CLEWS,
Committee.

HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON,
Counsel, 20 William St.
D. M. MONJO, Sec'y, 41 Wall St.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds OF THE CLEVELAND & CANTON RAILROAD.

The undersigned Committee urge you to make an immediate deposit of your Bonds with the Mercantile Trust Company, for which negotiable certificates are now ready to be issued. The reasons are fully set forth in a circular to be had at the Trust Company on application.

AUSTIN CORBIN, 192 Broadway,
CHARLES A. PEABODY, Jr., 2 Wall St.,
HENRY L. THORNELL, 45 Wall St.,
Committee.

TO THE HOLDERS OF Syracuse Consolidated Street Railway Co. 5 PER CENT. FIRST MTGE. BONDS.

A large majority of the above-named bonds being now on deposit with the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall St., New-York City, in accordance with the terms of the bondholders' agreement, notice is hereby given that the time for further deposits with said trust company without penalty has been limited to Nov. 20, 1894, after which date a penalty of one per cent. will be imposed.

New-York, Nov. 8, 1894.

SIMON WORMSER,
CASIMIR TAG,
CLARENCE H. WILDES,
ISAAC N. SELIGMAN,
Committee.

FREDERICK STRAUSS, Secretary,
Mills Building, 21 Broad St., New-York City.

Banco Internacional e Hipotecario de Mexico.

The twenty-first ordinary Drawing for the redemption of Mortgage Bonds took place in the City of Mexico on Oct. 30, 1894.

BONDS TO BE REDEEMED:

6 per cent.

of $1,000—Nos. 131, 208, 452, 549, 785, 798, 1050, 1286.
" 500—Nos. 255, 333, 472.
" 100—Nos. 27, 30, 75, 80, 90.

7 per cent.

SERIES A.—Nos. 5, 175.
SERIES B.—No. 93.
SERIES C.—Nos. 205, 321, 520, 743, 998.

These bonds will be paid at their face value, in Mexican currency, at the offices of the Bank, in the City of Mexico, on and after Jan. 1, 1895. They will cease to bear interests on Dec. 31, 1894.

MEXICO, 30th October, 1894.

The President:
JOSE DE TERESA MIRANDA.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE THOMSON-HOUSTON ELECTRIC COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

(formerly the East River Electric Light Company.)

The undersigned have been requested by a large majority of the holders of the bonds of the above company, issued under the mortgage of the East River Electric Light Company, dated Sept. 1, 1889, to represent them in the foreclosure proceedings now pending, and to otherwise protect their interests.

Bondholders who desire to participate in its benefits are requested to sign the agreement which has been entered into by the majority, at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 59 Cedar Street, New-York, and to deposit their bonds with that company on or before November 15, 1894.

Bonds offered after that will be received, if at all, only on such terms as the committee may impose.

SAMUEL SPENCER,
BENJAMIN F. PEACH, Jr.,
GEORGE W. MASLIN,
Committee.

New-York, October 24, 1894.

CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The stockholders in the above-named company are hereby notified that they may learn the particulars of the plan for the reorganization thereof on application to the undersigned, who are now prepared to receive stock of the said company, in accordance with said plan.

HOMANS & CO.
NO. 2 WALL STREET.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Deputy Sheriff Mulvaney has taken charge of the place of business of C. A. Mann & Co., a corporation, manufacturers of perfumery at 48 Murray Street, on executions for $4,308 against the company and William D. Carter, the President, in favor of Henry Congar on four notes. The business was established in Minneapolis, Minn., by Calvin A. Mann of that city and Henry Tucker of Logansport, Ind., was moved to this city in December, 1884, and was carried on as a firm up to April, 1892, when it was incorporated, with a capital stock of $20,000, by Carter, who became President. He purchased Mr. Tucker's interest in the business in October, 1888, it is said, for $15,000, and had virtually carried on the business since the death of Mr. Mann, in May, 1890.

—The Sheriff yesterday sold out a lot of lumber at 507 West Twenty-first Street under an attachment against De Witt Northrop of the Northrop Lumber Company; the right, title, and interest of Thomas C. Van Brunt, builder, to a lot of mantels, ranges, registers, bath tubs, mantels, &c., not set, in seven houses on One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, and the stock of Adolph Hillman, manufacturer of furs at 53 East Broadway.

—The First National Bank of San Bernardino, Cal., closed its doors yesterday. A quiet run was organized, that went on all day Wednesday. Nothing was thought of it, but on opening, yesterday morning, the rush commenced, and Cashier Kohl closed the doors and posted the notice to protect all depositors. The bank was doing the largest business in San Bernardino.

—Joseph F. Curren has been appointed receiver for the firm of Friedman & Elbe, manufacturers of ladies' and children's hats at 126 Bleecker Street, in proceedings brought by Mrs. Esther Friedman against Isidor Elbe for a dissolution of the firm. The business, it was claimed, has not been profitable, and the liabilities are said to be $14,000 and assets $10,000.

—The Sheriff has received an execution against Fredericka Moller, laundry, 1,396 Broadway, in favor of Rudolph Betancourt for $1,004, borrowed money. Mrs. Moller has been in the laundry business for twenty-eight years, and was reported to employ about twenty-five hands.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess dull at 67s 6d; prime mess dull at 56s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, firm, dull at 68s 3d; do, medium, dull at 58s 9d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, steady at 43s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, steady at 33s 6d; short rib, about 25 lb, steady at 35s 6d; long clear middles, about 45 lb, steady at 35s; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, steady at 34s 6d. Shoulders—About 12 to 18 lb, steady at 27s. Cheese—American finest white and colored dull at 48s 6d. Tallow—Prime city nominal. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined easy at 19s. Spirits of turpentine steady at 20s 9d. Resin—Common firm at 3s 7½d. Lard—Prime Western, spot, steady at 36s. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter steady at 4s 6½d; No. 2 red Spring steady at 4s 4½d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter firm at 5s 6d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, steady at 5s; November steady at 4s 10¼d; December steady at 4s 9¼d; January steady at 4s 8½d. Hops at London—Pacific coast firm at £2 15s@£3.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed barely steady; American middling, low middling clause, November delivery, 2 60-64d, sellers; November and December delivery, 2 60-64d, sellers; December and January delivery, 2 60-64@2 61-64d; January and February delivery, 2 62-64d, value; February and March delivery, 2 63-64@3d; March and April delivery, 3 1-64@3 2-64d; April and May delivery, 3 3-64d, buyers; May and June delivery, 3 5-64d, sellers; June and July delivery, 3 7-64d, sellers; July and August delivery, 3 8-64@3 9-64d.

LONDON, Nov. 8—4:30 P. M.—Sugar, 12s 6d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96° test, and 9s 6d for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—November, 9s 9d; January and March, 10s.

HAVANA, Nov. 8.—Markets unchanged.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

THURSDAY, Nov. 8.

COFFEE—Spot Rio quiet; steady; No. 7, 15¾@15¾c; sales, 1,000 bags No. 9, minus 50 points, 11¾c; 500 bags Nos. 7 and 8, cost and freight, 13¾c; 1,000 bags Santos No. 5 to No. 7, cost and freight, 15c; 1,000 mats interior Padang, 22½@22¾c; 1,000 bags Maracaibo, and 500 bags Savanilla, on private terms....Option sales and exchanges of 20,250 bags Rio; market closed steady; 5 points down to 10 points up, Havre steady; ¼@1¼f up; Hamburg quiet; ¼ pfennig down to ¾ pfennig up; November delivery closed at 13.55@13.60c, (selling at 13.60@13.70c for 1,500 bags.) December at 12.75@12.80c, (selling at 12.70@12.80c for 4,000 bags.) January at 12.20@12.25c, (selling at 12.20@12.25c for 6,250 bags.) February at 11.85@11.90c, March at 11.60@11.70c, (selling at 11.55@11.75c for 5,500 bags.) April at 11.45@11.55c, (selling at 11.55c for 500 bags.) May at 11.30@11.35c, (selling at 11.25@11.40c for 2,250 bags.)....Stock of Rio and Santos here to-day, 171,073 bags; at other distributing points, 62,911 bags; warehouse deliveries here yesterday, 7,887 bags.

COTTON—Futures active; barely steady; 9@12 points lower; weak Liverpool; free receipts; local realizing....Aggregate business, 173,700 bales; November deliveries closed at 5.35@5.37c, (selling at 5.41@5.44c for 500 bales,) December at 5.37@5.38c, (selling at 5.37@5.45c for 9,400 bales,) January at 5.41c, (selling at 5.41@5.50c for 40,900 bales,) February at 5.46@5.47c, (selling at 5.48@5.55c for 5,500 bales,) March at 5.51c, (selling at 5.51@5.60c for 55,000 bales,) April at 5.55@5.56c, (selling at 5.55@5.65c for 11,200 bales,) May at 5.61@5.62c, (selling at 5.61@5.70c for 31,400 bales.) June at 5.66@5.67c, (selling at 5.67@5.76c for 5,500 bales,) July at 5.71@5.72c, (selling at 5.72@5.80c for 3,200 bales.)....Spot sales, 70 bales to spinners at 5-16c decline; middling at 5⅝@5⅝c. ....Port receipts, 39,313 bales, against 35,069 bales same day last year; week's receipts, 310,242 bales, against 351,629 bales last week.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Fair demand; held firmly; inquiry moderate; more reserved....Sales, 16,000 pks, in lots; Winter wheat patents at $2.65@$3, Winter wheat clears at $2.25@$2.50, Winter wheat straights at $2.40@$2.80, Spring wheat clears at $2.10@$2.45, Spring wheat straights at $2.90@$3.25, Spring wheat patents at $3.20@$3.40, and fancy up to $3.75; City Mills at $3.25 for West Indies; City Mills patents at $3.90; No. 1 at $2@$2.40; No. 2 at $2@$2.25; fine, $1.55@$1.95; super at $1.60@$2.10; Spring bakers' at $2.10@$2.25....Arrivals, 14,060 bbls and 33,981 sacks; exports, 4,004 bbls and 32,887 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 57,739 bbls and 6,000 sacks. ....RYE FLOUR—300 bbls sold, in lots, at easy prices; poor to choice superfine, at $2.55@$2.80; fancy at $2.90....CORNMEAL—200 bbls sold; Brandywine at $3.10; city coarse yellow, in bags, quoted at $1.13@$1.15; fine, do, $1.25@$1.30.

HOMINY CHOPS, 95c@$1....FEED steady; 40 to 80 lb at 72½@85c; 100 lb at 85@90c; sharps at 90@95c....RYE FEED 80@85c....FLAXSEED nominal....COTTONSEED MEAL at $21@$22 per ton....RYE nominal; Western and State, 48@57c, from track and in boatloads....BUCKWHEAT quoted at 55@65c....BUCKWHEAT FLOUR quoted at $2.05@$2.10....BARLEY quiet; 2-rowed Milwaukee, 60@61c; Western, 60@65c....BARLEY MALT dull; Canada, country-made, 85@90c; two-rowed State, 70@72½c; six-rowed do, 75@80c; Western, 65@75c.

WHEAT—Spot dull; ¼c higher; firm....Sales, 40,000 bushels No. 2 red, for export, 1⅝c over December, free on board, afloat....Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 1⅝c over December, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 9½c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 11½c over December, free on board, afloat....Quotations for free on board at the close: No. 2 red, cash, 57½c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 68½c; No. 1 Northern, store, 66½c; No. 2 hard, store, 60¾c....Clearances hence, 103,225 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 105,822 bushels....Receipts, 818,925 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 382,313 bushels; in the interior, 436,605 bushels....Options fairly active; irregular; advancing ½@⅝c; firmer West; local covering; declining ⅝c; realizing; foreign selling; closing weak; ⅛@¼c over yesterday.... Future sales, 4,105,000 bushels; November closing at 57¾c; 1,970,000 bushels December, 57⅛@57 11-16c, closing at 57¼c; 15,000 bushels January, 58⅝@58½c, closing at 58⅝c; 2,120,000 bushels May, 61 9-16@62c, closing at 61⅝c.

CORN—Spot dull; lower; weak....Sales, 54,000 bushels, including 40,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, 57@57¾c, delivered; 8,000 bushels No. 2 white, 58c, delivered, and 6,000 bushels ungraded mixed, 52½@53c, on track....Receipts, 162,950 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 173,140 bushels; in the interior, 85,650 bushels....Clearances hence, 2,000 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 9,884 bushels....Options moderately active; weak; ⅝@1c lower; increased receipts; weak West; local liquidation. ....Sales, 525,000 bushels; November closing at 56¼c; 105,000 bushels December, 54⅜@55¼c, closing at 54⅜c; 60,000 bushels January, 53½@54⅛c, closing at 53½c; 360,000 bushels May, 53⅜@54⅛c, closing at 53⅜c.

OATS—Spot quiet; lower; weak; moderate jobbing demand....Sales, 76,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 38¾@38¾c for 12,000 bushels; No. 3 white, 35¾c; No. 2 white, clipped, 37c; No. 3 do, 36½c; No. 2 mixed, 32¾@32½c for 29,000 bushels; No. 3, 32c; rejected mixed, 31c; rejected white, 34½c; No. 2 mixed, 33⅜@33½c; track mixed, 33@34c for 6,000 bushels; track white, 37@40c for 38,000 bushels....Options dull; weak; ⅛@⅜c lower; following corn; weaker West; local realizing....Option sales, 250,000 bushels; November closing at 32⅜c; 50,000 bushels December, 33@33¼c, closing at 33c; 10,000 bushels January, 33⅞@34c, closing at 33⅝c; 30,000 bushels February, 34⅝@35c, closing at 34½c; 120,000 bushels May, 36@36⅛c, closing at 36c; No. 2 white, 40,000 bushels December, 36⅝@36⅞c, closing at 36⅞c....Receipts, 58,000 bushels; exports, 456 bushels.

HOPS steady; fair demand; some export inquiry....State quotations, 8@11c for medium to choice 1894 crop, 5@7c for 1893 crop, and 8@11c for 1894 Pacific coast.

METALS—Tin quiet; spot at 14.60c....Copper steady at 9.50@9.55c....Lead quiet at 3.12½c....Spelter quiet at 3.85@3.87½c.

OILS—Cottonseed steadier; fair damand.... Sales, 300 bbls prime, crude, 24@24½c; 500 bbls yellow, 28@28½c for prime, 27c for off grade, 26½c for red.

PROVISIONS—Hog products closed steadier; quiet....PORK quiet; steady; sales, 150 bbls; mess, $13.50@$14.50; short clear, $14@$16; family mess, $13.50@$14....DRESSED HOGS quiet; steady; 6¼c for 160 lb average, 6c for 200 lb, 6¼c for 180 lb, 6⅜c for 140 lb; pigs, 6½@6⅝c; interior deliveries, 72,000 head....CUTMEATS quiet; dull; pickled bellies, 12 lb, 7c; 8⅝@8¾c for hams, 5@5¼c for pickled shoulders....BEEF dull; extra India mess, in tierces, $10@$16.50....BEEF HAMS quiet; at the West, $16; here, $17@$17.50. ....LARD—Western steam opened easy, closed steadier; sales, 300 tcs, early 7.25c, closing 7.35c; city steam firmer; sales, 200 tcs, 6.62½@6.75c; options, no sales; November closed at 7.35c nominal, January 7.30c nominal; refined dull; Continent, 7.00c; South America, 7.90c; compound, 5@5¼c....TALLOW steady; city, 4⅜c....STEARINE—Lard stearine, fair demand; 8¾@9c; oleostearine steady; 6¾c....BUTTER—Firmer for fancy; good demand; Western creamery, 25c; do, poor to prime, 15@23c; Pennsylvania, do, 17@24c; do, State creamery, 17@24c; State dairy, half tubs, best, new, 22@23c; do, poor to prime, 14@21c; imitation creamery, 14@18c; Western dairy, 11@16c; Western factory, 10@14c; June creamery, 16@21½c....CHEESE firm; moderate demand; State, full cream, large, 8@10½c; fancy, 10¾@10½c; small, 8½@11c; part skims, 3¼@7c; full skims, 2½@8c....EGGS firmer for choice; State and Pennsylvania, 24@25c; Western, 22½@23c; Western, per case, $3@$4.75; limed, 15½@16c.

RICE—Good demand; held firmly....Domestic quoted at 4¼@6¼c, including choice and fancy at 5⅝@5⅞c, head at 6@6¼c, Patna at 4@4½c, and Japan at 4⅜@4⅝c.

SUGAR—Raw quiet; steadier; sales, 750 tons muscovado, 89° test, 3c, and 2,200 bags molasses sugar, 89° test, 2 9-16c....Quotations: Centrifugals, 89° test, 3⅜@3½c; muscovado, 89° test, 3c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 2 9-16c....Refined fairly active; higher; cut loaf and crushed, 4½@4⅝c; powdered, 4 7-16@4⅝c; granulated, 4 3-16@4¼c; off A, 3 13-16@4⅛c; yellow, 3 3-16@3 15-16c.

FREIGHTS—Birth freights are firmer, room being scarce to leading transatlantic ports. Chartering is dull at old rates. Engagements: To Antwerp, 6 loads grain, 2d; 200 bales cotton, ⅛d; to Venice, 300 bales cotton, 13-64d; to Liverpool, 3,000 bales rail cotton, (port via Boston,) 5-32d; 200 tons of cake, 5s; to Rotterdam, 15,000 sacks flour, 12½c; to Hamburg, 500 bales cotton, ¼d. Charters: British steamer, cotton, Galveston to Liverpool, 40s; Havre or Bremen, 41s 3d; British steamer, cotton, Charleston to Liverpool, 10-64d, November; Norwegian steamer, 175,000 cases petroleum, Philadelphia to Japan, 25½c; Swedish bark, (recharter,) 5,800 bbls petroleum, hence to the United Kingdom, on private terms; schooner, coal, Norfolk or Newport News to Matanzas, $1.00 Spanish gold; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Port-au-Platte, $2.50 and port charges; schooner, general cargo, hence to Martinique, on private terms; British schooner, coal, Port Johnston to St. John, N. B., 80c; British schooner, coal, Weehawken to St. John, N. B., 80c; British schooner, coal, Edgewater to St. John, N. B., 80c.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—The holders of wheat were apparently feeling secure in their position to-day, the news imparting increased confidence in values, and after the selling out of "long" stuff yesterday, the market evidently being in a strongly-intrenched situation. The Cincinnati Price Current's summary gave some rather startling information on the wheat feeding reports, and the "tip" on the Government report of 80,000,000 bushels used in this manner gave a particularly healthy tone to prices.

The pressure to sell was noticeably great at different times, but it was stubbornly met, and in the end, although the inside quotations of the day were recorded, still a clear gain of ¼c from yesterday was shown at the close. There was nothing of additional importance heard, the routine items generally leaning to weakness. Cables from Liverpool were about steady, and those from the Continent were, without a single exception, lower. Receipts at Chicago, 139 cars, were 11 less than expected, but the Northwest had no complaint to make on the score of light supplies, 1,043 cars arriving. Export clearances from the Atlantic ports amounted to 224,664 bushels, including wheat and flour.

Withdrawals from store were 11,500 bushels. December wheat opened from 58¾c to 58⅜c, advanced to 54¼c, declined to 53¾c, where it closed, ¾c higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was steady to ¾c per bushel lower, business being only moderate in that branch of the trade. Receipts at principal Western points were 600,160 bushels; shipments, 217,878 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 382,813 bushels; shipments, 105,822 bushels.

Corn was decidedly weak during to-day's session, the slight declines in wheat affecting the tone unfavorably, but the better feeling of that again not appearing to reach the coarse article. The speculation in corn seems to have disappeared, for the present, at least, and this fact, with weakness in the cash market and the outlook for better weather, has curbed the enthusiasm of the bulls. The Cincinnati Price Current had but little to say on corn beyond unimproved interior marketing. Thoman's crop report, which always precedes the Government's statement, did not receive a bullish interpretation. Receipts, 214 cars, were 4 cars over the estimate. Export clearances were 9,909 bushels, and 59,295 bushels were withdrawn from store. Cables were quiet and firm. May corn opened at 50¼c, sold at 50⅜@50⅝c, declined to 49⅞c, and closed at 49¾@50c—½@⅝c under yesterday. Cash corn was weak and ½@⅝c lower. Receipts at principal Western points, 168,951 bushels; shipments, 48,982 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 178,249 bushels.

Oats—The extremely narrow oats market had no authority but the feeling of corn on which to base its changes. For that reason, weakness was the ruling tone, and moderately lower prices resulted. Receipts, 190 cars, were 10 cars more than estimated. There was nothing taken from store. May closed ⅜@⅝c under yesterday. Cash oats averaged ¼c lower, with only a light business.

Rye was dull. Offerings were light, but some demand existed. Receipts were 6 cars. No. 2, to go to store, sold at 48c. Futures were nominal. November, 47c; December, 48c; May, 50½@51c.

Barley was quiet, with about enough inquiry to absorb the light offerings. Receipts were 92 cars, and 16,053 bushels were taken from store. No. 4 sold at 50@51c; No. 3, 51@54½c; No. 2, 54@55c. There was no trade in futures.

Provisions—The selling of product yesterday was followed to-day by a unanimous desire to buy. Prominent packers were taking most of the offerings, causing strength to prices after an easy opening. The early hog market was weak, but later reports gave an improvement. The strength of wheat extended to this market, and some confidence came from the defeat of Mr. Hatch, of anti-option fame, at the polls on Tuesday. The close was strong, with January pork 22½c higher than yesterday, January lard 10@12½c higher, and January ribs 12½c higher. Cables were steady and domestic markets firmer. Receipts were light and the shipments free. The cash market was dull and firm, with some slight advance in prices.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 100 cars; corn, 200 cars; oats, 125 cars; hogs, 34,000 head.

Freights were quiet. The rate to Buffalo for grain held steady at 1c per bushel. Corn to Ogdensburg paid 3½c and to Port Huron 1c.

The leading lines ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
May	53¼	53⅝	53¼	53⅜
Dec	53⅝@53⅜	54¼	53¾	53⅜
May	58⅝@59	59¼	58¾	58⅝@58⅞
Corn, No. 2—				
Nov	51¼	51¼	50¾	50⅝
Dec	50⅜	50⅝	49⅞	49⅝
May	50⅛	50⅜@50¾	49⅜	49⅜@50
Oats, No. 2—				
Nov	28¼	28¼	28	28
Dec	28¼	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜
May	32¼	32½	31⅞	31⅞@32
Mess pork, per bbl—				
Jan	$11.72½	$12.02½	$11.72½	$11.95
May	12.07½	12.25	12.07½	12.25
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Jan	6.85	7.02½	6.85	6.97½
May	7.00	7.15	7.00	7.12½
Short ribs, per 100 lb—				
Jan	5.95	6.10	5.95	6.07½
May	6.15	6.27½	6.15	6.25

Cash quotations were as follows: The market was steady; flour—The export demand was fair, but nothing was reported worked; No. 2 Spring wheat, 57¾@58⅝c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 52@55c; by sample; No. 3, 52@53c; No. 2 red, 53@54c; No. 3 red, 50½c; No. 2 oats, 29c; No. 2 rye, 47c; No. 2 barley, 54@55c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.46@$1.48; prime timothy seed, $5.50, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $12.12½@$12.25; lard, per 100 lb, $6.85@$7.05; short-rib sides, (loose,) $6.25@$6.30; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $5.62½@$5.75; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.37½@$6.50; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23; sugars: Cut loaf, 5.16c; granulated, 4.88; standard A, 4.88 per bbl; linseed oil, raw, 56c; boiled, 59c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	12,684	9,177
Wheat, bushels	42,350	11,675
Corn, bushels	44,170	41,402
Oats, bushels	71,000	106,456
Rye, bushels	2,600	1,300
Barley, bushels	122,000	10,510

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was firm; extra creamery, 23c; firsts, 21@22c; seconds, 19@20c. Eggs were firm at 18½@19c for fresh stock.

STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, Nov. 8.—Spring wheat active; firmer; sales, spot, 32,000 bushels No. 1 hard, 65@65½c; 50,000 bushels No. 2 Spring, 60½@60¾c; 10,000 bushels Chicago No. 1 Northern, 62 7-16c; 5,000 bushels old No. 1 Northern Duluth, 67c; sales, cost, insurance, and freight, 65,000 bushels No. 1 hard, new, 63¾c; 100,000 bushels do, 63½c; 50,000 bushels do, old, 65½c; Buffalo and Rochester millers took all of it; closing, No. 1 hard, old, spot, 69½c; do, new, 65c; do, cost, insurance, and freight, 63½c; No. 1 Northern, old, spot, 67c; do, new, 63½c; do, Chicago, old, 62¾c; do, No. 2 Spring, 60¾c; Winter wheat in fair demand; easier; sales, 3 cars No. 2 red, 55c, on track; 15,000 bushels do, store, 53½c; 8,000 bushels No. 3 extra red, 55c; 3 cars No. 1 white, 58c; 2 cars No. 2 white, 57c, on track. Corn dull; easy; No. 2 yellow, 56c; No. 2 corn, 56½c, in store; No. 2 yellow, 57¼c; No. 3 yellow, 57c; No. 2 corn, 56½c; No. 4 yellow, 48c; No. 3 corn, 49c; No. 4 corn, 47c; No. 3 white, 46@46½c, on track. Oats quiet; firm; No. 1 white, 35½@35¾c; No. 2 white, 35c; No. 3 white, 34¼c; No. 2 mixed, 31c, on track; 5,000 bushels No. 2 white, in store, sold at 35c. Barley—Maltsters holding off for concessions; buyers unchanged in their views; No. 1 Western, 59@60½c; No. 2, 57@57½c; sample, 54@56c; Canada, 61@64c. Rye dull; No. 2, 53½@54c. Flour in fair demand; firm; best patent Spring, $3.40@$3.50; bakers' straight, $2.90@$3; best family Winter, $2.80@$2.90; straight Winter, $2.40@$2.50. Millfeed firm; fair demand; unchanged. Canal freights unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 11,000 bbls; wheat, 191,000 bushels; corn, 15,000 bushels; oats, 196,000 bushels. Shipments—By Rail —Flour, 52,000 bbls; wheat, 22,000 bushels; corn, 43,000 bushels; barley, 32,000 bushels. By Canal —Wheat, 189,000 bushels; corn, 41,000 bushels; oats, 63,000 bushels; barley, 49,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 8.—Flour firm, but quiet; receipts, 3,000 bbls; shipments, 11,000 bbls; patent, $2.40@$2.50; extra fancy, $2.15@$2.25; fancy, $2@$2.10; choice, $1.70@$1.80. Rye flour, $3. Bran—Spot offerings, small and sacked, to arrive, sold; east track, at 50c; to take and mail points, 52c. Wheat higher; receipts, 42,000 bushels; shipments, 8,000 bushels; December, 50⅜c; May, 55⅞c. Corn lower; receipts, 25,000 bushels; shipments, 1,500 bushels; December, 46⅝c; May, 46⅞c. Oats lower; receipts, 19,000 bushels; shipments, 15,000 bushels; May, 32c. Pork—Standard mess, $12.50; on orders, $13. Lard—Prime steam, 6¾c; choice, 6.90c. Dry-Salted Meats—Shoulders, 6⅞c; longs, 6¼c; clear ribs, 6⅝c; shorts, 6½c. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, 6¾c; longs, 7⅛c; clear ribs, 7¼c; shorts, 7⅜c. High wines firm at $1.23. Wool steady and unchanged; Missouri and Illinois, medium combing, 15c; medium clothing, 14c; low, 11@12c; tub colted, 17c; burry, 8c; Western and Northern, medium, 11@12c; fine medium, 9@11c; coarse and low, 7@10c; heavy fine, 7@8c; Texas, medium, 12@14c; coarse and low, 9@11c. Bagging—Order prices, 1¾ lb, 7c; 2 lb, 7½c; 2¼ lb, 8c; iron ties, 70c; hemp twine, 9c per lb. Lead firm, with 2.92½c bid, and sales of 11 cars November at that price; late, 100 tons, prompt shipment, reported at 2.90c. Spelter lower, with sellers at 3.15c and 3.12½c bid.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 8.—Wheat attracted more attention generally than corn, but the local market lagged, and wheat was quiet and unchanged for December, and only ½c higher for May. Futures gained a fraction over yesterday's close. December closed yesterday at 55½c, opened to-day at 55¾c, and May at 57¾c, and closed yesterday at 58⅝@58½c and opened to-day at 58⅝c, rallied to 55⅞c, and closed at 58½c. Cash wheat was easier and the demand was not so pressing as yesterday. Millers bought wheat, to arrive, at about 50 cents yesterday. Receipts, 27,090 bushels; shipments, 30,000 bushels. On track, No. 1 hard, 58¼c; No. 1 Northern, 57¼c; No. 2 Northern, 55½c. Corn—No. 3, 53c; ear corn, 46c. Oats—No. 3 white, 29½@30c; No. 3, 29¼c. Flour steady; $3.10@$3.40 for patents; $1.85@$2.20 for bakers'. Production, 40,000 bbls; shipments, 35,000 bbls. Bran, $9.75@$10 bulk, $11@$11.50 in sacks; shorts, $11@$12.25.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 8.—Speculative wheat was firm at the beginning, but closed at a decline; May opened at 59¼c, advanced to 59½c, and closed at 59⅛c; in the sample market wheat was steady, with a light supply. Barley firmer; No. 2, 53½c; extra No. 3, 52½c. Corn steady and in fair demand; No. 4, on track, new, 47c. Oats lower, with moderate supply and demand; No. 2 white, on track, 32c; No. 3, do, 31½c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No. 1, on track, 50½c. Flour firm, with a good demand, at $3.10@$3.20. Bran, $12.25@$12.50; standard middlings, $13.50@$13.75. Hay, $15. Provisions higher; mess pork, $12.10 for cash and $12 for January. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls; wheat, 10,000 bushels; corn, 4,600 bushels; oats, 17,000 bushels; rye, 6,000 bushels; barley, 48,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,000 bbls; oats, 32,000 bushels; barley, 88,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 8.—Flour—Fancy, $2.30; Spring patent, $3.80; extra fancy, $1.85. Wheat—Fair demand; No. 2 red, 52¼c; sample red, 51c. Rye—Quiet; No. 2, 55c. Corn—Strong, with fair, near, wanted; mixed ear, new, 40c; white ear, old, 50c; No. 3 mixed, new, 45½c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 mixed, 31¼c; rejected mixed, 29c; No. 2 white, 33½c. Pork—Firm, with light demand; mess, $12.50; clear mess, $13.75; family, $12.50. Lard—Firm; steam leaf, 7¼c; kettle-dried, 7¾c; prime steam, 6.85c. Dry-salt meats lower; loose shoulders, 5½c; loose short ribs sides, 6¼c; short clear sides, 6½c. Bacon—Firm; loose shoulders, 6¾c; short ribs sides, 7c; short clear sides, 7½c; boxed meats worth ¼c more. Whisky—Steady; distillers' finished goods sold on a basis of $1.23; sales of 593 bbls.

DULUTH, Nov. 8.—May opened ⅝c higher today and reached ½c, but eased off, and the close was unchanged for cash, ⅛@¼c higher for futures; there was a good business in May, but cash was quiet. The close: No. 1 hard, cash and November, 59c; No. 1 Northern, cash and November, 57½c; December, 56½c; May, 60⅝c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 54½c; No. 3 Northern, 51½c; rejected, 48½c; to arrive: No. 1 Northern, 57½c. Receipts, 174,000 bushels; shipments, 167,000 bushels; inspected, 626 bushels; last year, 410 bushels.

PEORIA, Nov. 8.—Corn quiet; easy; No. 2, 50¼c; No. 3, 49¾c. Receipts, 41,550 bushels; shipments, 1,950 bushels. Oats closed easier; No. 2 white, 30¾@31¼c; No. 3 white, 30@30¼c. Receipts, 25,300 bushels; shipments, 17,600 bushels. Rye scarce; nominal; No. 2, 48@49c. Whiskey—Market steady on the basis of $1.23 for high wines. Shipments, 505 bbls.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 8.

BEEVES—Receipts, 6 cars, or 116 head, all for the market. No trading; feeling firm. Dressed beef firm at 6½@9c for ordinary to choice native sides; extra do, 9½c; range and Texas beef selling at 5¼@7c. No additional cable advices. No shipments reported to-day.

CALVES—Receipts at all New-York markets, 260 head, of which 88 head were consigned direct. Trading limited for lack of stock, but feeling firm; inferior to choice veals sold at $5@$6.25 per 100 lb; grassers at $2.50@$3.25; calves at $3.50@$4. Dressed calves very firm at 9@13c for city-dressed veals, 8@11c for country-dressed, and 5½@7c for little calves. Dressed grassers higher at 4½@6c. SALES—J. P. NELSON—34 veals, 149 lb average, at $7.75 100 lb; 5 do, 100 lb, at $5.50; 4 do, 200 lb, at $5. M. COLLINS—11 Virginia veals, 135 lb, at $7.50; 5 Virginia grassers, 192 lb, at $3.25; 1 fed calf, 400 lb, at $4; 1 State veal, 200 lb, at $8.25. S. JUDD & CO.—6 veals, 148 lb, at $8; 1 do, 150 lb, at $8.25; 19 grassers, 180 lb, at $3.25. S. SANDERS—3 veals, 156 lb, at $8.12½; 2 do, 115 lb, at $8; 7 grassers, 184 lb, at $3. G. DILLENBACK—8 grassers, 170 to 248 lb, at $3. HUME & MULLEN—2 veals, 117 lb, at $8; 5 fed calves, 326 lb, at $5.50. WILKERSON & SHERMAN—3 veals, 140 lb, at $7.50; 3 grassers, 167 lb, at $2.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 36½ cars, or 7,135 head; 15 cars for butchers direct and 21½ cars for the market. Demand active and prices steady to firm, and all sold, except a single carload, at $2@$3.50 100 lb for poor to prime sheep, and $3.75@$4.75 for ordinary to prime lambs. Dressed mutton steady at 4½@6¾c; choice carcasses, 7c, and dressed lambs firm at 6½@8c. SALES.—D. HARRINGTON—50 State lambs, 82 lb average, at $4.75 100 lb; 89 do, 78 lb, at $4.62½; 110 do, 66 lb, at $4.25; 23 do, 59 lb, at $4; 30 culls, 49 lb, at $3; 61 State sheep, 111 lb, at $3; 33 do, 97 lb, at $2.50. S

HOWARD GOULD MAY MARRY MISS TYLER.

He Is Still Engaged to the Actress, Manager Gilmore Believes.

The statement is being made with some positiveness that Howard Gould is to marry Miss Odette Tyler, the actress, after all.

Mr. Gould's engagement to the young actress was announced some time ago, and was said to have been broken early last Spring. It is now said that the engagement was never broken, but that the report was circulated merely to save Mr. Gould and Miss Tyler the notoriety which attended their engagement.

Miss Tyler is playing in "Shenandoah" at the Academy of Music. Manager Gilmore of the Academy says the engagement has undoubtedly not been broken. When seen last night by a reporter for The New-York Times, Mr. Gilmore said:

"There is no doubt in my mind that Mr. Gould is still engaged to Miss Tyler. He very often comes here to see her play, and I believe he has more than once taken her home in a cab. Miss Tyler does not deny the report that her engagement has not been broken."

Miss Tyler has not been playing at the Academy for two or three nights and was not there last evening, owing to a severe sore throat. She is living with her father, Gen. Kirkland, in West Thirty-sixth Street. Neither Miss Tyler nor Gen. Kirkland would receive callers last night, and both decline positively to talk concerning the engagement.

It is said Miss Tyler still wears the handsome ruby ring which Mr. Gould gave her when their engagement was first announced.

Mrs. George J. Gould, who has been at the Waldorf, has gone out of town, but will return to the Waldorf Monday.

Howard Gould, who is living at Tarrytown, could not be found in this city last evening.

In addition to Manager Gilmore's statement and the story of the unreturned engagement ring, it is said that Miss Tyler was in constant correspondence with Mr. Gould during his stay in Europe last Summer.

Gen. Kirkland said last April that his daughter had broken the engagement owing to the opposition of the Gould family to the match. It was said at that time Gouldis, especially Howard Gould's sister, Miss Helen Gould, looked very unfavorably upon the alliance, owing to the fact that Miss Tyler was a divorced woman.

A friend of Howard Gould said last evening: "I have often thought that the engagement was never actually 'off,' and think it possible it may be publicly announced again shortly."

TARRYTOWN, Nov. 8.—At Howard Gould's residence it was said to-night that he was in New-York. Where in the city he was staying the servants did not know.

CANADIAN CONSERVATIVES PLEASED.

The Republican Victory in This Country Is Just What They Wished For.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 8.—The victory of the Republican Party in Tuesday's elections in the United States is regarded by officials here as presaging success for the Conservative Party and the present Government in Dominion politics when the next general election shall come off. A prominent Government politician said to-night:

"When the wave of tariff reform was sweeping over the United States, and when the election of President Cleveland followed the return of Mr. Gladstone in Britain, the cry for freer trade became contagious, and was taken up by Canada. It was about this time that Sir John Thompson, speaking at the Board of Trade banquet in Toronto, declared that the Government intended to sweep away the moldering branches of the protective policy tree. His statement was not only cheered by those around the festive board, but, you will remember, was caught up by the press and the people as the very thing which the Government ought to do.

"But the success of the Republicans in opposing the Wilson bill made the Dominion Government go cautiously. Last session was delayed until such time as it was seen what was to be done with the Tariff bill in Congress, illustrating that the success of the Republican Party, which the Conservatives and the Government here were watching, meant adherence to protection.

"Before the session of the Canadian Parliament was over, the Republicans were gaining ground in Congress, and just as they did so, Mr. Foster, the Canadian Finance Minister, unloaded some of the tariff reform which he had given us in the early part of the session, and went back toward protection.

"It is the manufacturers and the moneyed men who are the backbone of the Republican Party; it is the same class in Canada which has stood by the Conservative Party, and therefore the success of the one means to a very large extent, especially when it is the tariff that is the issue, the success of the other. It is that is why we think that the victory of the Republican Party yesterday means the return of the Conservative Party in Canada when the time shall come for a general election, which will certainly be within the next twelve months."

SING SING FINANCES ALL RIGHT.

So Declare Acting Agent Sage and Principal Keeper Connaughton.

SING SING, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The story of Edward Meredith, an ex-convict of Sing Sing Prison, concerning abuses and financial shortages in the prison, which was printed in a New-York paper this morning, was brought to the notice of Acting Agent and Warden O. V. Sage by a reporter for The New-York Times.

Mr. Sage said he had been in the position he occupies only since Oct. 12 and could not say anything from actual knowledge, but, having been in the office of Superintendent of Prisons Austin Lathrop for about two years, he knew something of this matter in that way. He considered it the old exploded charge of shortage which Meredith thought he had discovered in making an inventory for Warden Brush. He thought the story simply a rehash of testimony taken at Poughkeepsie when Meredith was examined as to his mental condition.

That was all he could say about it except that, being a trained bookkeeper himself, he had been carefully going over the books of the prison during his brief Wardenship, with the view of ascertaining the actual status of the prison affairs, and had failed to discover anything wrong. The books show a good, clean record.

Principal Keeper Connaughton said the conversations given by Meredith in the published story were pure inventions. He had been present, he said, when Wardens Brush and Brown had told Meredith that he must behave himself and conform to the rules of the prison, but that was all. He himself had never ill treated Meredith nor made him promises of better positions, as Meredith says he did.

The shortage charge was all a myth, Mr. Connaughton declared. Meredith had only to transcribe from one inventory to another. If a boiler and machinery were worth $10,000 last year or when purchased, they might not be worth more than $4,000 this year on account of wear and tear. It was never admitted by any one, to Keeper Connaughton's knowledge, that there was a shortage of $82,000. He did not think Meredith's story worthy of any confidence from the manner in which he had distorted matters and occurrences relating to himself.

Warden Brush is dead, but the principal keeper is sure his accounts in and with the prison will be found perfectly straight.

CHANGES IN CITY ASSEMBLY RETURNS.

Tammany Wins in Seventeenth, Loses in Nineteenth—Tie in the Ninth.

According to the police figures made up in Commissioner Murray's office yesterday, the vote for Assemblyman in the Ninth District in this city is a tie. John F. McDermott (Tam.) and William C. Baxter (Rep.) each received 5,031 votes. A recount of the ballots will be made. Unless some error is discovered, a special election will have to be held for Assemblyman in the Ninth District.

It has been supposed that Patrick F. Trainor, Tammany's candidate for Assembly in the Seventeenth District, had been elected. The complete police returns from the Seventeenth show that Trainor met with defeat. The vote is as follows: Trainor, 3,090; Robert Miller, (Rep.,) 3,336; Miller over Trainor, 246.

Revised figures in the Nineteenth Assembly District elect P. J. Kerrigan (Tam.) instead of W. C. Percy (Rep.).

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

—The President has approved the recommendation of naval examining boards for the promotion to the next higher grade of Commanders William C. Wise, James H. Sands, and Yates Stirling. Lieut. Commander John J. Hunker, Lieut. John M. Hawley, Ensigns Wiley R. M. Fields and Albert L. Key, Passed Assistant Paymaster H. O. McDonald, and Assistant Engineer William H. Chambers.

—Chief Engineer E. A. Magee has been detached from the Adams, when that ship goes out of commission, and ordered to temporary duty on the Independence.

—Passed Assistant Paymaster M. C. McDonald has been detached from the Adams, when that vessel goes out of commission, and ordered home to settle accounts.

—Ensign Charles P. Eaton has been detached from duty on the Coast and Geodetic Survey and ordered to Washington to report for examination for promotion.

—Passed Assistant Surgeon F. J. B. Cordelro has been detached from the Adams, when that ship goes out of commission, and granted two months' leave.

—Naval Constructor J. H. Hanscomb's orders to the New-York Navy Yard have been revoked, and he will be placed on waiting orders.

—Assistant Engineer H. G. Leopold has been ordered before the examining board for promotion at the Mare Island Navy Yard, Nov. 19.

—Assistant Surgeon L. H. Stone has been ordered for examination for promotion at the New-York Yard, Nov. 19.

FEDERAL AND STATE COURTS

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Supreme Court of the United States, Thursday, Nov. 8, 1894. Present: The Chief Justice and Justices Field, Harlan, Gray, Brewer, Brown, and Shiras.

No. 71—George S. Wheeler, plaintiff in error, vs. William Augustus White. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York.—Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

No. 673—F. R. Osborne, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Florida.—Argued by John E. Hartridge for the plaintiff in error and submitted by John C. Cooper for the defendant in error.

No. 59—Thomas W. Alsop et al., executors, &c., et al., appellants, vs. Andrew J. Riker; and

No. 62—Andrew J. Riker, appellant, vs. Thomas W. Alsop et al., executors, &c., et al.—Argued by Andrew J. Riker in person and by George W. Wingate for Alsop et al., submitted by John M. Bowers for William Whitewright.

No. 60—John Hobart Warren et al., appellants, vs. William J. Keep.—Argued by N. Davenport for appellee and submitted by Esek Cowen for appellants.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The day call for Friday, Nov. 9, will be as follows: Nos. 61, 64, 65, 67, 69, 70, 72, 75, 76, 77.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J., O'Brien and Parker, JJ.
Nos. 44, 40, 36, 30, 2, 48, 77, 68, 65.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Truax, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beach, J.
Law and Fact.—Nos. 2216, 2208, 2299, 2248, 1595, 1599, 1606, 1610, 1512, 1635, 1644, 1765, 1706, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1793, 1789, 1800, 1802, 1803, 1805, 1819, 1828, 1834. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Elevated railroad cases. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 12.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Barrett, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Case unfinished.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Lawrence, J.
Short Causes.—Nos. 5102, 4729, 4776, 5087, 2264½, 4315, 5308, 3501, 5235, 4171, 3396, 5423, 5227, 3931, 3894, 5338, 5139, 5140, 5464, 5407, 4494, 5245, 5410, 5416.
Day Calendar.—Nos. 2404, 2470, 2484, 2516, 2577, 1650, 1987, 59, 1990, 2287, 2293, 2304, 2305, 1925, 847, 2413½, 2433. Case unfinished.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Patterson, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Clear.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Freedman, J.
Nos. 563, 492, 505, 567, 433, 550, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 476. Clear.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—McAdam, J.—Nos. 1204½, 1274½. Case unfinished.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term, Part I.—Sedgwick, J.
Nos. 1092, 934, 1342, 869, 894, 231, 1065, 1089, 1094, 1162, 1221, 1527, 1018. Judge to charge.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term, Part II.—Gildersleeve, J.
Nos. 941, 586, 1227, 1412, 1413, 1414, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425. Judge to charge.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term, Part III.—Dugro, J.
Nos. 1166, 866, 874, 1067, 1140, 1607, 1192, 1193, 816. Case unfinished.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.
Wills for Probate.—Philip Reaver, John Bertram, Cornelia F. Caster, Thekla Spiegler, Louis Stilgebauer, Reuben S. Middleton, at 10:30 A. M. Wilhelm Muller, William A. Hardt, Cyrus W. Field, Jr., Maria Meylor, Margueretha Kirschenfad, at 2 P. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S. No. 994—Will of John Oliver at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bookstaver, J. No. 18. Clear.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Daly, C. J.; Bischoff, Jr., and Pryor, JJ.
Nos. 19, 20, 24, 39, 40, 50, 56, 61, 62, 63, 63A, 83, 90, 91, 92.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.
Nos. 2228, 2197, 2196, 1110, 1245, 769, 1256, 1258, 1260, 1187, 1287, 1294, 1295, 1306, 1308, 2254, 2194, 1054, 1127, 922, 1184, 1132, 1118, 1758, 2366. Case unfinished.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term, Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Ehrlich, C. J.—Motions.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.
Nos. 778, 1944, 795, 463, 1132, 641, 829, 626, 806, 840½, 909, 365, 458, 649, 650, 653, 664, 674, 675, 689, 695. Case unfinished.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.
Nos. 548, 711, 893, 891, 923, 935, 938, 939, 556, 1065½, 1072, 1026, 714, 903, 727, 933, 273, 725, 1065, 1078, 728, 702, 54, 1071. Clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Van Wyck, J.
Nos. 589, 555½, 561, 569, 571, 574, 577, 757, 759, 760, 761, 764, 773, 943, 946, 949, 953, 957, 959, 963, 966, 970, 948, 600, 34, 39, 304, 508, 971, 972. Clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Newburger, J.
Short Causes.—Nos. 497, 2523, 2530, 2531, 2546, 2261, 2290, 2399, 2381, 2517, 2502, 2417, 1520, 1846, 2436, 2199, 2552, 2544, 2320, 2495, 2496, 2566, 2557, 2404, 2405, 2406.
Equity Cases.—Nos. 68, 82, 88, 89, 91, 93, 94, 121, 138, 142, 146, 148, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160. Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.
Matter of Miller—Stephen V. Speyer. Matter of Harriman—Charles N. Morgan. Lockwood vs. Holly—Warren W. Foster. Thomson vs. Bailey—George H. Hart. Mackie vs. Mackie—Daniel P. Ingraham.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.
Lublin vs. Jacobson—Nelson L. Cannon, Jr

Receiver Appointed.

COMMON PLEAS—Bischoff, Jr., J.
Esther Friedman vs. Isidor Elbe—Joseph F. Curren.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	.20	Mexican	1.25
Belcher	.83	Mono	.16
Best & Belcher	1.15	Ophir	3.35
Bodie Consolidated	.90	Potosi	.69
Bulwer	.10	Savage	.61
Challar	.74	Sierra Nevada	.87
Con. Cal. & Va	4.60	Union Consolidated	.63
Crown Point	.60	Utah	.10
Gould & Curry	.65	Yellow Jacket	.70
Hale & Norcross	.01		

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On the Havel from Bremen.

A.—Mrs. Elisabeth Archenhold, Anton Achstetter.—B.—Adolphus Busch, Mrs. Lilly Busch, Miss Tolie Busch, Miss Clara Busch, Miss Minnie Busch, Franz Busch, Miss Alwine Berg, Mrs. Anna Busch, Ernst Braden, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Balch, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Bartlett, Miss Bransford, Mr. and Mrs. H. Buckenham, Robert Bremer, Mr. and Mrs. S. Baldwin, Miss Baldwin, G. Baumann, Mrs. Elise Baumann, Miss Elise Baumann, Henry Boegemann, Mrs. Maria Boegemann, Miss Auguste Becker, Jacob Bender, Wilhelm Buske, Henry Birkenhauer, Miss Louise Birkenhauer, George H. Bornkessel, A. Bennet, Wilhelm Bratter.—C.—Miss Chambers, Davis Carneal, Miss May Carneal, Miss Amy W. Cabot, Miss Chew, Mrs. Cultrivas, Miss Philippine Coblitz, Miss Betty Cohn, Mrs. Crook.—D.—Miss F. L. Depouw, Mrs. Hermine Dick, Albert Drasdo, A. Dinerstein, Miss Johanne Dokos, J. Daniels.—E.—Mr. and Mrs. William Ebling, Louis Ebling, Robert Ebling, Miss Anna Evers, E. von Essen, Dr. Jonas Ely.—F.—A. J. Franks, Miss Franks, Mrs. S. S. Furbush, Miss Amy Folsom, Henry Fleischmann, Friedrich W. Frerichs, Mrs. Amalie Frerichs, Friedrich Frerichs, Hildegard Frerichs, Miss Flagg, Mrs. Charles Fitz-Simons, Miss Regina Felbelmann, August Fauss, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Finken, Jacob Friedrich.—G.—Miss Johanne Goldberg, Julius Goldberg, Miss Elise Gillarton.—H.—Paul Helnemann, Frederick J. Huntington, Mrs. E. B. Huntington, Miss Huntington, W. G. Halford, R. A. Halford, Mrs. Emmy O. Hoyt, Margaret Hoyt, Elizabeth Hoyt, Alfred Hoyt, Simon Hellmann, Mrs. Jenny Hellmann, F. A. Haserick, Moses Hirschler, Miss Celia Hirschler, Miss Anna Halfter, Miss Harriet Hunter, Miss Emma Helmendorf, Mrs. Morris Hofmann, Anna Hofmann, Shin Hirayama, Carl Hueber, Miss Margarethe Huhn, Aron Herzog, Philipp Hoppe.—J.—Miss Marian C. Jackson, Mrs. January, Miss January, John Jonas, Mrs. Octava Jonas, Johanna Jonas, Carl Jutte, Miss C. Rosalys Jones.—K.—John M. Knox, Miss Knox, Miss Alrike Knoop, Mrs. Gustava Kuhn, M. Klugmann, Capitain Kelly, Miss L. Kelly, Miss M. Kelly, Dr. Heinrich Kraeger, Carl Kuehrt, John Knoop, Charles L. Kracke, Miss Anna Keim.—L.—William J. Lemp, Mrs. Annie Laurie Lemp, Miss Ethel Lawton, Miss Hester Lawton, Carl F. Lomb, Mrs. Carry Lomb, J. Liebmann, the Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke, Mrs. Clinton Locke, Salomon J. Lesem, Mrs. Salomon J. Lesem, Miss Eva Lesem, Miss Addie Lesem, Albert Lange, Miss Margaretha Lange, Theodor Leutheuser, Johannes Luepke, Simon Lewald.—M.—Rudolph Mettenheimer, Mrs. Martha Mainzer, Mrs. Elise Meyer, Miss Flora Meyer, Edward Mitchell, Mrs. Edward Mitchell, Miss Elise Mitchell, M. Mitchell, Miss Louise McWilliams, Mrs. J. McIlvain, R. F. Marx, Robert Meyer, Mrs. Conradine Meyer, Miss Anna Mayer, Mrs. Louise Manke, Elise Manke, Miss Bertha Mendel, Charles Meyer, Mrs. Louis Meyer, Carl Meyer, Emilie Meyer, Harry Meyer, John Morton, Christian May, William C. Mardon, the Rev. I. Mies, Adolf Meyder, Ludwig Mann, Julius Meyer.—N.—Sigmund Neustadt, Mrs. Agnes Neustadt, Morris Neustadt, Miss Adele Neustadt, Miss Edith Neustadt, Jacob Nunnenmacher, Mrs. Jacob Nunnenmacher, Miss Pauline Nunnenmacher, Benno Neuberger, Mrs. Benno Neuberger, Miss Catherina Nehrbass, Martin Neubürger, Franz Joseph Niedermeier.—O.—Philipp Ohm, T. M. Osborne, Mrs. T. M. Osborne, Miss Osborne.—P.—G. B. Parker, Miss Piper, David Pfaltzer, Mrs. David Pfaltzer, Mrs. M. B. Powell, Mrs. Brooke Postley, Miss Helen M. Perkins, Henry Pfeiffer.—R.—Miss A. Riggs, Mrs. Mary J. Robeson, Miss Ethel Robeson, Frederick Renner, Miss Milly E. Renner, M. Read, John Reymershoffer, Mrs. John Reymershoffer, Max Reymershoffer, E. C. Robinson, Louis Raffloer, Hermann Rauschenberg, Miss Anna Rousar, Miss Dorothea Richter, Mrs. E. Rumpf, August Rumpf, Edmund Rumpf, Louise Rumpf, Simon Reinhart, Eugen Rau, Camillo Riedrich, Andreas Reich, Mrs. Margarethe Reich, Flory Reich, José Dolores Rodriguez.—S.—Miss Paula Schoelkopf, E. Steinhausen, Mrs. Josef Schnaider, Miss W. Schnaider.

On the Waesland from Antwerp.

F.—Jules de Bernard de Fauconval.—G.—F. C. Gowan.—H.—Lieut. R. G. Hill, Mrs. Hill, Paul E. Huettner, Mrs. J. Huettner, Miss Louise A. Hummel.—L.—W. R. Leigh.—T.—G. H. Torrison.—V.—Léon Van Loo.—W.—Samuel S. Wenzell, the Rev. John Wilson, Mrs. Wilson.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...6:40|Sun sets...4:48|Moon sets...2:33

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	4:10	4:28	10:28	10:37
Governors Island	4:34	4:52	11:09	11:18
Hell Gate	6:27	6:45	12:37	12:46

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) NOV. 9.
Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Fort William, Puerto Rico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	.....	1:00 P. M.
Yemassee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, NOV. 10.		
Alps, Kingston	.....	.....
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	.....	1:00 P. M.
Bolivia, Glasgow	.....	3:00 P. M.
Caribbee, Windward Islands	.....	.....
Dania, Hamburg	.....	2:30 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool	.....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	.....	12:00 M.
Fulda, Genoa	.....	2:00 P. M.
Habana, Havana	.....	12:45 P. M.
La Bourgogne, Havre	.....	12:30 P. M.
Mohawk, London	.....	.....
Orizaba, Havana	.....	1:00 P. M.
Trave, Bremen	.....	7:00 A. M.
MONDAY, NOV. 12.		
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, NOV. 13.		
Havel, Bremen	.....	7:00 A. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) Nov. 9.—Alsatia, Gibraltar, Oct. 18; Campania, Liverpool, Nov. 3; Oevenum, Lisbon, Oct. 19; Othello, Antwerp, Oct. 24; Pocahontas, Gibraltar, Oct. 14; Prussia, Havre, Oct. 28; Richmond Hill, London, Oct. 25; Schiedam, Amsterdam, Oct. 27; Scotia, Gibraltar, Oct. 18; Vega, Gibraltar, Oct. 25.

SATURDAY, Nov. 10.—Adriatic, Liverpool, Oct. 31; La Champagne, Havre, Nov. 3; Letimbro, Gibraltar, Oct. 27; Trinidad, Bermuda, Nov. 8.

SUNDAY, Nov. 11.—Augusta Victoria, Genoa, Nov. 1; Martello, Hull, Oct. 27; Suevia, Hamburg, Oct. 28; Wells City, Jacksonville, Oct. 28.

MONDAY, Nov. 12.—Allianca, Colon, Nov. 4; Chester, Southampton, Nov. 4; Eiffel Tower, St. Michael's, Nov. 1; Friesland, Antwerp, Nov. 3; Nomadic, Liverpool, Nov. 2; Rugia, Naples, Nov. 2; Yumuri, Havana, Nov. 8.

TUESDAY, Nov. 13.—Athos, Port Limon, Nov. 4; Veendam, Rotterdam, Oct. 31.

Arrived—New-York, Thursday, Nov. S.

SS Gate City, Googins, Boston, in ballast to R. L. Walker.
SS Czarina, Irving, Philadelphia, to Phillips & Co.
SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah, with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker.
SS Yemassee, McKee, Jacksonville, Nov. 5, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.
SS Geestemunde, (Ger.,) Langen, Danzig Oct. 20, via Shields, in ballast to Gustave Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.
SS Havel, (Ger.,) Jungst, Bremen Oct. 30, via Southampton, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:10 A. M.
SS Tyrian, (Br.,) Cook, Montego Bay, &c., Oct. 30, via Kingston, with mdse to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.
SS Alps, (Br.,) Owen, Kingston and Navassa Nov. 1, via Fortune Island, with mdse to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 12:20 A. M.
SS Wyanoke, Davis, Richmond and Newport News, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.
SS Arandina, (Br.,) Walker, Matanzas Oct. 26, via Gibara, with mdse to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 4:05 P. M.
WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., NE, moderate, cloudy, and hazy.

Sailed.

SS Geestemunde, for Philadelphia; Antilla, for Nassau; Columbia, for Hamburg, via Southampton; Jamestown, for Newport News and Norfolk; Akaba, for New-Orleans; El Dorado, for New-Orleans; City of Columbia, for West Point.

Spoken.

Ship Sirius, (Ger.,) Capt. Behring, from New-York Aug. 18 for Melbourne, was spoken Sept. 29 in lat. 2 N, long. 16 W.
Ship Clarence S. Bement, (Amer.,) Capt. Franck, from New-York Oct. 1 for Calcutta, was spoken Oct. 24 in lat. 9 N, long. 29 W.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—SS Edam, (Dutch,) Capt. Brunsma, from New-York Oct. 27 for Havre and Amsterdam, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.
SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Boujer, from Rotterdam for New-York, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.
SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Laub, sld. from Stettin for New-York Nov. 6.
SS Wieland, (Ger.,) Capt. Gartz, from New-York Oct. 25, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.
SS Persia (Ger.,) Capt. Winkler, from New-York Oct. 27, arr. at Hamburg to-day.
SS Marengo, (Br.,) Capt. Bingham, from New-York Oct. 23, arr. at Portland to-day.
SS Pyrrhus, (Br.,) Capt. Batt, from New-York Oct. 26, arr. at Liverpool to-day.
SS Corinthia, (Br.,) Capt. Roberts, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar Nov. 4.
SS Monomoy, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, from New-York Oct. 23 for Havre, passed the Scilly Islands yesterday.
SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Capt. Muller, from New-York Oct. 26 for Dover, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.
SS Northern Light, (Br.,) Capt. Parton, from New-York Oct. 24 for Dover, passed Prawle Point to-day.
SS Picqua, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.
SS Powhattan, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.
SS Merida, (Br.,) Capt. Tontsett, sld. from Buenos Ayres for New-York Oct. 12.
SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Capt. Wischausen, sld. from Cuxhaven for New-York Nov. 6.
SS Lambert's Point, (Br.,) sld. from Hamburg for New-York Nov. 6.
SS Massachusetts, (Br.,) Capt. Bocquet, sld. from London for New-York Nov. 6.
SS Runic, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, from New-York Oct. 30 for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.
SS Grangense, (Br.,) Capt. Spedding, from New-York Oct. 23, arr. at Para to-day.
BOULOGNE, Nov. 8.—SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Pousen, from New-York for Rotterdam, arr. here at 1 P. M. to-day.
GENOA, Nov. 8.—SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, for New-York, via Gibraltar, sld. from here at 10 A. M. to-day.
NAPLES, Nov. 8.—SS Kronprinz Friedrich Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Capt. Ahrens, from New-York, arr. here at 6 P. M. to-day.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Stormer, arr. here at 2 A. M. from New-York and proceeded for Bremen to-day.
QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 8.—SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, sld. from here at 1 P. M. to-day.
SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 8.—SS Spree, (Ger.,) Capt. Meisel, arr. here at 7 A. M. from New-York and proceeds for Bremen to-day.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

A Broadway Sale—The Work of Brokers and Auctioneers.

Dr. H. N. Heineman has sold the two four-story brownstone buildings 733 and 735 Broadway, west side, north of Waverley Place, 54 by 100, to Leo Schlesinger, at about $245,000. The purchase is said to be made for Jere C. Lyon, the builder, who will tear down the buildings next February, when the leases expire, and put up a ten-story business structure. The property was bought about eight years ago for about $140,000.

Mr. S. B. Rogers has sold for Jefferson M. Levy the five-story buff-brick-front flat 147 East Thirtieth Street, 26.8 by 90 by 100, at $55,000.

Mr. John H. Henshaw has traded the four-story brownstone dwelling 161 East Forty-sixth Street, 16.8 by 55 by 100, on a basis of $17,000, with Robert Ritchie, for the five-story brick flat 388 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, on a basis of $32,000.

Mr. Philip Braender has sold to L. Kraemer the three five-story brick double flats 154 to 158 West One Hundred and First Street, one 25 feet front and the others each 26 feet front.

At auction, in the Trinity Building salesroom, yesterday, Mr. Bryan L. Kennelly sold to William Heath, for $14,300, the three-story-and-basement brick dwelling 262 West Twenty-fourth Street, 16.8 by 100. To John C. Cameron he sold, at $14,000, the three-story-and-basement brownstone dwelling 250 East Seventy-second Street, 16.8 by 100. The four-story brick store building 31 Greenwich Avenue was withdrawn on a bid of $24,000.

Messrs. R. V. Harnett & Co. sold under foreclosure, at $33,000, to Jane L. Thompson, plaintiff, the five-story brick factory 1,311 and 1,313 Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 25.2½ feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 50.5½ by 100. To Thomas Krekeler, at $12,275, he sold in foreclosure the four-story brick tenement, with store, 429 East Twelfth Street, north side, between First Avenue and Avenue A, 24.3 by 103.3.

Messrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold under foreclosure, at $15,500, to Frank Barnett, the three-story brick building 56 Monroe Street, south side, between Market and Pike Streets, 25.1 by 92.6 by 25 by 92.6.

Mr. William Kennelly sold under foreclosure, at $8,800, to the plaintiff, Harriet L. Gallatin, the three-story brick dwelling 217 East Fifty-first Street, 20 by 100.5. To William Barry, at $13,900, he sold under foreclosure the property at 435 West Twenty-fifth Street, 25 by 98.9, with four-story brick tenements in front and rear.

Mr. John N. Golding sold under foreclosure, at $23,000, to Joseph Wittner, the five-story brownstone flat 175 East Eighty-eighth Street, 25.7 1-3 by 100.8½.

No sales at auction are set down for to-day.

Riley & Crakow have sold for Samuel Friedberg the two four-story brownstone single flats, size 45 by 98.9, to the "Alderman," Jacob Wund.

New Buildings and Alterations.

The following plans for new buildings and alterations have been filed with the Building Department:

Nos. 91 and 93 Fifth Avenue, by S. & H. Corn of 946 Madison Avenue, eight-story brick stores; cost, $165,000.

Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 200 feet west of Central Park West, by David Richey, 141 East Eighty-second Street, two five-story brick flats; cost, $50,000.

Vyse Avenue, east side, 150 feet north of Freeman Street, by Lizzie A. McCone of 1,393 Vyse Avenue, four two-story frame dwellings; cost, $16,000.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 325 feet west of Fifth Avenue, by W. & J. Bing, 16 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, three five-story brick flats; cost, $60,000.

West side of Boston Avenue, 465 feet south of Spring Place, alterations by Albert F. Bruyman to three-story frame dwelling; cost, $2,500.

Northeast corner of Seventy-seventh Street and First Avenue, alterations by Elias Jacobs to four-story brick tenement; cost, $2,000.

No. 202 East Forty-fourth Street, alterations by Henry Kern to four-story brick factory; cost, $400.

No. 265 Bowery, alterations by Morris Glucksman to three-story and basement building, with store; cost, $200.

Brooklyn Realty Matters.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday, Mr. Jere. Johnson, Jr., sold, in partition, at $4,200, to Ernestus Gulick, the three-story brownstone dwelling 229 Harrison Street, between Fourth and Fifth Avenues, 16.11⅔ by 100. To J. C. King, at $280 each, he sold two lots, each 20 by 100.2, on Forty-sixth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. To William Smith, at $400 each, he sold two lots on Eighty-sixth Street, between Fourth and Fifth Avenues, each 20 by 100. To William Godfrey, at $3,300, he sold the three-story brick house 32 Marcy Avenue, 20 by 50.

Mr. T. A. Kerrigan sold, to F. L. Hornby, at $2,500 and $2,535, respectively, the two two-story frame houses 548 and 550 Linwood Street, 33.4 by 90. The three similar houses, 463 to 467 Elton Street, he sold, to the same buyer, at $2,500 each. To Abram S. Post, as committee, plaintiff, he sold, at $20,000 each, the three four-story brick flats 64 to 72 Seventh Avenue, 100 by 110. To Emmeline S. Nichols, plaintiff, at $5,000, he sold the three-story brick house on the south side of Seventh Street, 360.7½ feet west of Eighth Avenue, 20.9 by 100. To Harris Schwartz, plaintiff, at $1,700, he sold the two-story frame house 381 Rockaway Avenue, 25 by 100. To William Reynolds, plaintiff, at $5,300, he sold the three-story brick building 2,012 Fulton Street, 20 by 100. To Henry Loeffler, plaintiff, at $2,000, he sold the three-story frame house 20 George Street, 20 by 100. To George Beach, plaintiff, at $5,000, he sold the plot, 90 by 200, on the north side of Butler Street, 90 feet west of Third Avenue, with two-story frame houses.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Nov. 8.

84TH ST, 118; John Yule and wife to Eugene C. Potter..... $1
92D ST, 55 West; Union Trust Company, Trustee, to Jane C. Goodwin..... 16,000
23D ST, n s, 291.8 ft n w of 1st Av, 16.8x98.9; James N. Meiville and wife to Margaret T. Sheehy..... 9,500
16TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 40x92; Charles W. Dayton, referee, to Mitchel Valentine..... 1,500
33D ST, n s, 227.4 ft w of 8th Av, 23.10x98.9; Lucy A. Ledwith to James McDonald..... 23,000
18TH ST, n s, 318.4 ft e of 6th Av, 16.10x92; Margaret R. Quackenboss to William Wetterer..... 41,000
PROSPECT AV, 69 ft n of Coles St, 31x62.6; Jacob Fromme, referee, to Arthur Bussing..... 2,550
BROOME ST, s w corner of Crosby St, 25x irregular; Edward Porter and another, executors, to Denis Shea..... 90,000
10TH ST, 211 East; William F. Quenzer to Marie Q. Peters..... 12,000
WILLETT ST, e s, 150 ft s of Rivington St, 25x100; Joseph Sugarman and wife to Gussie Elliout..... 1
40TH ST, s s, 271.3 ft w of 7th Av, 14.3x98.9; Eugene F. Kent to Ellen A. Kent.. 200
30TH ST, 329 East; Samuel Friedberg and wife to Jacob C. Wund.....

HOWARD GOULD MAY MARRY MISS TYLER.

He Is Still Engaged to the Actress, Manager Gilmore Believes.

The statement is being made with some positiveness that Howard Gould is to marry Miss Odette Tyler, the actress, after all.

Mr. Gould's engagement to the young actress was announced some time ago, and was said to have been broken early last Spring. It is now said that the engagement was never broken, but that the report was circulated merely to save Mr. Gould and Miss Tyler the notoriety which attended their engagement.

Miss Tyler is playing in "Shenandoah" at the Academy of Music. Manager Gilmore of the Academy says the engagement has undoubtedly not been broken. When seen last night by a reporter for The New-York Times, Mr. Gilmore said:

"There is no doubt in my mind that Mr. Gould is still engaged to Miss Tyler. He very often comes here to see her play, and I believe he has more than once taken her home in a cab. Miss Tyler does not deny the report that her engagement has not been broken."

Miss Tyler has not been playing at the Acadamy for two or three nights and was not there last evening, owing to a severe sore throat. She is living with her father, Gen. Kirkland, in West Thirty-sixth Street. Neither Miss Tyler nor Gen. Kirkland would receive callers last night, and both decline positively to talk concerning the engagement.

It is said Miss Tyler still wears the handsome ruby ring which Mr. Gould gave her when their engagement was first announced.

Mrs. George J. Gould, who has been at the Waldorf, has gone out of town, but will return to the Waldorf on Monday.

Howard Gould, who is living at Tarrytown, could not be found in this city last evening.

In addition to Manager Gilmore's statement and the story of the unreturned engagement ring, it is said that Miss Tyler was in constant correspondence with Mr. Gould during his stay in Europe last Summer.

Gen. Kirkland said last April that his daughter had broken the engagement owing to the opposition of the Gould family to the match. It was said that the Goulds, especially Howard Gould's sister, Miss Helen Gould, looked very unfavorably upon the alliance, owing to the fact that Miss Tyler was a divorced woman.

A friend of Howard Gould said last evening: "I have often thought that the engagement was never actually 'off,' and think it possible it may be publicly announced again shortly."

TARRYTOWN, Nov. 8.—At Howard Gould's residence it was said to-night that he was in New-York. Where in the city he was staying the servants did not know.

CANADIAN CONSERVATIVES PLEASED.

The Republican Victory in This Country Is Just What They Wished For.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 8.—The victory of the Republican Party in Tuesday's elections in the United States is regarded by officials here as presaging success for the Conservative Party and the present Government in Dominion politics when the next general election shall come off. A prominent Government politician said to-night:

"When the wave of tariff reform was sweeping over the United States, and when the election of President Cleveland followed the return of Mr. Gladstone in Britain, the cry for freer trade became contagious, and was taken up by Canada. It was about this time that Sir John Thompson, speaking at the Board of Trade banquet in Toronto, declared that the Government intended to sweep away the moldering branches of the protective policy tree. His statement was not only cheered by those around the festive board, but, you will remember, was caught up by the press and the people as the very thing which the Government ought to do.

"When the success of the Republicans in opposing the Wilson bill made the Dominion Government go cautiously. Last session was delayed until such time as it was seen what was to be done with the Tariff bill in Congress, illustrating that the success of the Republican Party, which the Conservatives and the Government here were watching, meant adherence to protection.

"Before the session of the Canadian Parliament was over, the Republicans were gaining ground in Congress, and just as they did so, Mr. Foster, the Canadian Finance Minister, unloaded some of the tariff reforms which he had given us in the early part of the session, and went back toward protection.

"It is the manufacturers and the moneyed men who are the backbone of the Republican Party; it is the same class in Canada which has stood by the Conservative Party, and therefore the success of the one means to a very large extent, especially when it is the tariff that is the issue, the success of the other. That is why it is that I hold that the victory of the Republican Party yesterday means the return of the Conservative Party in Canada when the time shall come for a general election, which will certainly be within the next twelve months."

SING SING FINANCES ALL RIGHT.

So Declare Acting Agent Sage and Principal Keeper Connaughton.

SING SING, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The story of Edward Meredith, an ex-convict of Sing Sing Prison, concerning abuses and financial shortages in the prison, which was printed in a New-York paper this morning, was brought to the notice of Acting Agent and Warden O. V. Sage by a reporter for The New-York Times.

Mr. Sage said he had been in the position he occupies only since Oct. 12 and could not say anything from actual knowledge, but, having been in the office of Superintendent of Prisons Austin Lathrop for about two years, he knew something of this matter in that way. He considered it the old exploded charge of shortage which Meredith thought he had discovered in making an inventory for Warden Brush. He thought the story simply a rehash of testimony taken at Poughkeepsie when Meredith was examined as to his mental condition.

That was all he could say about it except that, being a trained bookkeeper himself, he had been carefully going over the books of the prison during his brief Wardenship, with the view of ascertaining the actual status of the prison affairs, and had failed to discover anything wrong. The books show a good, clean record.

Principal Keeper Connaughton said the conversations given by Meredith in the published story were wholly and entirely false. He had been present, he said, when Wardens Brush and Brown had told Meredith that he must behave himself and conform to the rules of the prison, but that was all. He himself had never ill treated Meredith nor made him promises of better positions, as Meredith says he did.

The shortage charge was all a myth, Mr. Connaughton declared. Meredith had only to transcribe from one inventory to another. If a boiler and machinery were worth $10,000 last year or when purchased, they might not be worth more than $4,000 this year on account of wear and tear. It was never admitted by any one, to Keeper Connaughton's knowledge, that there was a shortage of $82,000. He did not think Meredith's story worthy of any confidence from the manner in which he had distorted matters and occurrences relating to himself.

Warden Brush is dead, but the principal keeper is sure his accounts in and with the prison will be found perfectly straight.

CHANGES IN CITY ASSEMBLY RETURNS.

Tammany Wins in Seventeenth, Loses in Nineteenth—Tie in the Ninth.

According to the police figures made up in Commissioner Murray's office yesterday, the vote for Assemblyman in the Ninth District in this city is a tie. John F. McDermott (Tam.) and William C. Baxter (Rep.) each received 5,031 votes. A recount of the ballots will be made. Unless some error is discovered, a special election will have to be held for Assemblyman in the Ninth District.

It has been supposed that Patrick F. Trainor, Tammany's candidate for Assembly in the Seventeenth District, had been elected. The complete police returns from the Seventeenth show that Trainor met with defeat. The vote is as follows: Trainor, 3,090; Robert Miller, (Rep.,) 3,336; Miller over Trainor, 246.

Revised figures in the Nineteenth Assembly District elect P. J. Kerrigan (Tam.) instead of W. C. Percy (Rep.).

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

—The President has approved the recommendation of naval examining boards for the promotion to the next higher grade of Commanders William C. Wise, James H. Sands, and Yates Stirling, Lieut. Commander John J. Hunker, Lieut. John M. Hawley, Ensigns Wiley R. M. Fields and Albert L. Key, Passed Assistant Paymaster H. O. McDonald, and Assistant Engineer William H. Chambers.

—Chief Engineer E. A. Magee has been detached from the Adams, when that ship goes out of commission, and ordered to temporary duty on the Independence.

—Passed Assistant Paymaster M. C. McDonald has been detached from the Adams, when that vessel goes out of commission, and ordered home to settle accounts.

—Ensign Charles P. Eaton has been detached from duty on the Coast and Geodetic Survey and ordered to Washington to report for examination for promotion.

—Passed Assistant Surgeon F. J. B. Cordeiro has been detached from the Adams, when that ship goes out of commission, and granted two months' leave.

—Naval Constructor J. H. Hanscomb's orders to the New-York Navy Yard have been revoked, and he will be placed on waiting orders.

—Assistant Engineer H. G. Leopold has been ordered for examination for promotion at the Mare Island Navy Yard, Nov. 19.

—Assistant Surgeon L. H. Stone has been ordered for examination for promotion at the New-York Yard, Nov. 19.

FEDERAL AND STATE COURTS

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Supreme Court of the United States, Thursday, Nov. 8, 1894. Present: The Chief Justice and Justices Field, Harlan, Gray, Brewer, Brown, and Shiras.

No. 71—George S. Wheeler, plaintiff in error, vs. William Augustus White. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York.—Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

No. 673—F. R. Osborne, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Florida.—Argued by John E. Hartridge for the plaintiff in error and submitted by John C. Cooper for the defendant in error.

No. 59—Thomas W. Alsop et al., executors, &c., et al., appellants, vs. Andrew J. Riker; and

No. 65—Andrew J. Riker, appellant, vs. Thomas W. Alsop et al., executors, &c., et al.—Argued by Andrew J. Riker in person and by George W. Wingate for Alsop et al., submitted by John M. Bowers for William Whitewright.

No. 60—John Hobart Warren et al., appellants, vs. William J. Keep.—Argued by N. Davenport for appellee and submitted by Esek Cowen for appellants.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The day call for Friday, Nov. 9, will be as follows: Nos. 61, 64, 65, 67, 69, 70, 72, 75, 76, 77.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J., O'Brien and Parker, JJ.
Nos. 44, 40, 36, 30, 2, 48, 77, 68, 65.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Truax, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beach, J.
Law and Fact.—Nos. 2216, 2208, 2290, 2248, 1595, 1599, 1606, 1610, 1512, 1635, 1644, 1765, 1706, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1203, 1789, 1800, 1802, 1803, 1805, 1819, 1828, 1834. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Elevated railroad cases. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 12.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Barrett, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Case unfinished.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Lawrence, J.
Short Causes.—Nos. 5102, 4729, 4776, 5087, 2264½, 4315, 5308, 3501, 5235, 4171, 3396, 5423, 5227, 3931, 3894, 5138, 5139, 5140, 5464, 5497, 4494, 5245, 5410, 5436.
Day Calendar.—Nos. 2404, 2470, 2484, 2516, 2577, 1650, 1987, 59, 1990, 2287, 2293, 2304, 2305, 1925, 847, 2413½, 2433. Case unfinished.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Patterson, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Clear.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Freedman, J.
Nos. 563, 492, 505, 567, 433, 550, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 476. Clear.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—McAdam, J.—Nos. 120½, 127½. Case unfinished.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term, Part I.—Sedgwick, C. J.
Nos. 1066, 934, 1342, 869, 894, 231, 1065, 1089, 1064, 1162, 1221, 1527, 1013. Judge to charge.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term, Part II.—Gildersleeve, J.
Nos. 941, 586, 1227, 1412, 1413, 1414, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425. Judge to charge.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term, Part III.—Dugro, J.
Nos. 1166, 866, 874, 1067, 1140, 1607, 1192, 1193, 816. Case unfinished.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Wills for Probate.—Philip Reaves, John Bertram, Caroline F. Easter, Theola Spiegler, Louis Stilgebauer, Reuben S. Middleton, at 10:30 A. M. Wilhelm Muller, William A. Hardt, Cyrus W. Field, Jr., Maria Meylor, Margueretha Kirschenfad, at 2 P. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S. No. 994—Will of John Oliver at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bookstaver, J. No. 18. Clear.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Daly, C. J.; Bischoff, Jr., and Pryor, JJ.
Nos. 19, 20, 24, 39, 40, 50, 56, 61, 62, 63, 63A, 83, 90, 91, 92.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.
Nos. 2228, 2197, 2196, 1110, 1245, 769, 1256, 1258, 1260, 1187, 1287, 1294, 1295, 1306, 1308, 2254, 2194, 1054, 1127, 922, 1134, 1132, 1118, 1758, 2360. Case unfinished.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term, Parts II. and III. —Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Ehrlich, C. J.—Motions.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.
Nos. 778, 1944, 795, 463, 1132, 641, 829, 626, 806, 840½, 609, 365, 458, 649, 650, 653, 664, 674, 675, 689, 695. Case unfinished.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.
Nos. 548, 711, 893, 891, 923, 935, 938, 939, 556, 1065½, 1072, 1026, 714, 903, 727, 933, 273, 725, 1065, 1078, 728, 702, 54, 1071. Clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Van Wyck, J.
Nos. 589, 555½, 561, 569, 571, 574, 577, 757, 759, 760, 761, 764, 773, 943, 946, 949, 953, 957, 959, 963, 966, 970, 948, 600, 34, 39, 804, 508, 971, 972. Clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Newburger, J.
Short Causes.—Nos. 497, 2523, 2530, 2531, 2546, 2261, 2290, 2399, 2381, 2517, 2502, 2417, 1520, 1846, 2436, 2199, 2552, 2544, 2320, 2495, 2496, 2566, 2557, 2404, 2405, 2406.
Equity Cases.—Nos. 68, 82, 88, 89, 91, 93, 94, 121, 138, 142, 146, 148, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160. Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.
Matter of Miller—Stephen V. Speyer. Matter of Harriman—Charles N. Morgan. Lockwood vs. Holly—Warren W. Foster. Thomson vs. Bailey —George H. Hart. Mackie vs. Mackie—Daniel P. Ingraham.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.
Lublin vs. Jacobson—Nelson L. Cannon, Jr

Receiver Appointed.

COMMON PLEAS—Bischoff, Jr., J.
Esther Friedman vs. Isidor Elbe—Joseph F. Curren.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	.20	Mexican	1.25
Belcher	.83	Mono	.16
Best & Belcher	1.15	Ophir	3.35
Bodie Consolidated	.90	Potosi	.69
Bulwer	.10	Savage	.61
Challar	.74	Sierra Nevada	.87
Con. Cal. & Va	4.60	Union Consolidated	.63
Crown Point	.60	Utah	.10
Gould & Curry	.65	Yellow Jacket	.70
Hale & Norcross	.01		

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On the Havel from Bremen.

A.—Mrs. Elisabeth Archenhold, Anton Achstetter.—B.—Adolphus Busch, Mrs. Lilly Busch, Miss Tolie Busch, Miss Clara Busch, Miss Minnie Busch, Franz Busch, Miss Alwine Berg, Mrs. Anna Busch, Ernst Braden, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Balch, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Bartlett, Miss Bransford, Mr. and Mrs. H. Buckenham, Robert Bremer, Mr. and Mrs. S. Baldwin, Miss Baldwin, G. Baumann, Mrs. Elise Baumann, Miss Elise Baumann, Henry Boegemann, Mrs. Maria Boegemann, Miss Auguste Becker, Jacob Bender, Wilhelm Buske, Henry Birkenhauer, Miss Louise Birkenhauer, George H. Bornkessel, A. Bennet, Wilhelm Bratter.—C.—Miss Chambers, Davis Carneal, Miss May Carneal, Miss Amy W. Cabot, Miss Chew, Mrs. Cultrivas, Miss Philippine Coblitz, Miss Betty Cohn, Mrs. Crook.—D.—Miss F. L. Depouw, Mrs. Hermine Dick, Albert Drasdo, A. Dinerstein, Miss Johanne Dokos, J. Daniels.—E.—Mr. and Mrs. William Ebling, Louis Ebling, Robert Ebling, Miss Anna Evers, E. von Essen, Dr. Jonas Ely.—F.—A. J. Franks, Miss Franks, Mrs. S. S. Furbush, Miss Amy Folsom, Henry Fleischmann, Friedrich W. Frerichs, Mrs. Amalie Frerichs, Friedrich Frerichs, Hildegard Frerichs, Miss Flagg, Mrs. Charles Fitz-Simons, Miss Regina Feibelmann, August Fauss, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Finken, Jacob Friedrich.—G.—Miss Johanne Goldberg, Julius Goldberg, Miss Elise Gillarton.—H.—Paul Heinemann, Frederick J. Huntington, Mrs. E. B. Huntington, Miss Huntington, A. G. Halford, R. A. Halford, Mrs. Emmy O. Hoyt, Margaret Hoyt, Elizabeth Hoyt, Alfred Hoyt, Simon Heilmann, Mrs. Jenny Heilmann, F. A. Haserick, Moses Hirschler, Miss Celia Hirschler, Miss Anna Halfter, Miss Harriet Hunter, Miss Emma Helmendorf, Mrs. Morris Hofmann, Anna Hofmann, Shin Hirayama, Carl Hueber, Miss Margarethe Huhn, Aron Herzog, Philipp Hoppe.—J.—Miss Marian C. Jackson, Mrs. January, Miss January, John Jonas, Mrs. Octava Jonas, Johanna Jonas, Carl Jutte, Miss C. Rosalys Jones.—K.—John M. Knox, Miss Knox, Miss Alrike Knoop, Mrs. Gustava Kuhn, M. Klugmann, Capitain Kelly, Miss L. Kelly, Miss M. Kelly, Dr. Heinrich Kraeger, Carl Kuart, John Knoop, Charles L. Kracke, Miss Anna Keim.—L.—William J. Lemp, Mrs. Annie Laurie Lemp, Miss Ethel Lawton, Miss Hester Lawton, Carl F. Lomb, Mrs. Carry Lomb, J. Liebmann, the Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke, Mrs. Clinton Locke, Salomon J. Lesem, Mrs. Salomon J. Lesem, Miss Eva Lesem, Miss Addie Lesem, Albert Lange, Miss Margarethe Lange, Theodor Leutheuser, Johannes Luepke, Simon Lewald.—M.—Rudolph Mettenheimer, Mrs. Martha Mainzer, Mrs. Elise Meyer, Miss Flora Meyer, Edward Mitchell, Mrs. Edward Mitchell, Miss Elise Mitchell, M. Mitchell, Miss Louise McWilliams, Mrs. J. McIlvain, R. F. Marx, Robert Meyer, Mrs. Conradine Meyer, Miss Anna Mayer, Mrs. Louise Manke, Elise Manke, Miss Bertha Mendel, Charles Meyer, Mrs. Louise Meyer, Carl Meyer, Emilie Meyer, Harry Meyer, John Morton, Christian May, William C. Mardon, the Rev. I. Mies, Adolf Meyder, Ludwig Mann, Julius Meyer.—N.—Sigmund Neustadt, Mrs. Agnes Neustadt, Morris Neustadt, Miss Adele Neustadt, Miss Edith Neustadt, Jacob Nunnenmacher, Mrs. Jacob Nunnenmacher, Miss Pauline Nunnenmacher, Benno Neuberger, Mrs. Benno Neuberger, Miss Catherina Nehrbass, Martin Neuburger, Frank Joseph Niedermeier.—O.—Philipp Ohm, T. M. Osborne, Mrs. T. M. Osborne, Miss Osborne.—P.—G. B. Parker, Miss Piper, David Pfalzer, Mrs. David Pfalzer, Mrs. M. B. Powell, Mrs. Bronk Postley, Miss Helen M. Perkins, Henry Pfeiffer.—R.—Miss Ada Riggs, Mrs. Mary J. Robeson, Miss Ethel Robeson, Frederick Renner, Miss Milly E. Renner, M. Read, John Reymershoffer, Mrs. John Reymershoffer, Max Reymershoffer, E. C. Robinson, Louis Raffloer, Hermann Rauschenberg, Miss Anna Rousar, Miss Dorothea Richter, Mrs. E. Rumpf, August Rumpf, Edmund Rumpf, Louise Rumpf, Simon Reinhart, Eugen Rau, Camillo Riedrich, Andreas Reich, Mrs. Margarethe Reich, Flory Reich, José Dolores Rodriguez.—S.—Miss Paula Schoelkopf, M. Steinhausen, Mrs. Josef Schnaider, Miss W. Schnalder.

On the Waesland from Antwerp.

F.—Jules de Bernard de Fauconval.—G.—F. C. Gowan.—H.—Lieut. R. G. Hill, Mrs. Hill, Paul E. Huettner, Mrs. Huettner, Miss Louise A. Hummel.—K.—W. R. Keigh.—T.—G. H. Torrison.—V.—Léon Van Loo.—W.—Samuel S. Wenzell, the Rev. John Wilson, Mrs. Wilson.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.
Sun rises...6:40	Sun sets...4:48
Moon sets...2:33	

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	4:10	4:28	10:28	10:37
Governors Island	4:34	4:52	11:09	11:18
Hell Gate	6:27	6:45	12:37	12:46

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) NOV. 9.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Fort William, Puerto Rico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	.....	1:00 P. M.
Yemassee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, NOV. 10.		
Alps, Kingston	.....	.....
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	.....	1:00 P. M.
Bolivia, Glasgow	.....	3:00 P. M.
Caribbee, Windward Islands	.....	.....
Dania, Hamburg	.....	2:30 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool	.....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	.....	12:00 M.
Fulda, Genoa	.....	2:00 P. M.
Habana, Havana	.....	12:45 P. M.
La Bourgogne, Havre	.....	12:30 P. M.
Mohawk, London	.....	.....
Orizaba, Havana	.....	1:00 P. M.
Trave, Bremen	.....	7:00 A. M.
MONDAY, NOV. 12.		
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, NOV. 13.		
Havel, Bremen	.....	7:00 A. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) Nov. 9.—Alsatia, Gibraltar, Oct. 18; Campania, Liverpool, Nov. 3; Devonian, Lisbon, Oct. 19; Othello, Antwerp, Oct. 24; Pocahontas, Gibraltar, Oct. 14; Prussia, Havre, Oct. 28; Richmond Hill, London, Oct. 25; Schiedam, Amsterdam, Oct. 27; Scotia, Gibraltar, Oct. 18; Vega, Gibraltar, Oct. 25.

SATURDAY, Nov. 10.—Adriatic, Liverpool, Oct. 31; La Champagne, Havre, Nov. 3; Letimbro, Gibraltar, Oct. 27; Trinidad, Bermuda, Nov. 8.

SUNDAY, Nov. 11.—Augusta Victoria, Genoa, Nov. 1; Martello, Hull, Oct. 27; Suevia, Hamburg, Oct. 28; Wells City, Swansea, Oct. 28.

MONDAY, Nov. 12.—Allianca, Colon, Nov. 4; Chester, Southampton, Nov. 4; Eiffel Tower, St. Michael's, Nov. 1; Friesland, Antwerp, Nov. 3; Nomadic, Liverpool, Nov. 2; Rugia, Naples, Nov. 2; Yumuri, Havana, Nov. 8.

TUESDAY, Nov. 13.—Athos, Port Limon, Nov. 4; Veendam, Rotterdam, Oct. 31.

Arrived—New-York, Thursday, Nov. 8.

SS Gate City, Googins, Boston, in ballast to R. L. Walker.
SS Ozarina, Irving, Philadelphia, to Phillips & Co.
SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah, with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker.
SS Yemassee, McKee, Jacksonville Nov. 5, with mdse and passengers to P. Clyde & Co.
SS Geesemunde (Ger.,) Langen, Danzig Oct. 20, via Shields, in ballast to Gustave Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.
SS Havel, (Ger.,) Jungst, Bremen Oct. 30, via Southampton, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:10 A. M.
SS Tyrian, (Br.,) Cook, Montego Bay, &c., Oct. 30, via Kingston, with mdse to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.
SS Alps, (Br.,) Owen, Kingston and Navassa Nov. 1, via Fortune Island, with mdse to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 12:20 A. M.
SS Wyanoke, Davis, Richmond and Newport News, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.
SS Ardandhu, (Br.,) Walker, Matanzas Oct. 26, via Gibara, with mdse to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 4:05 P. M.
WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., NE, moderate, cloudy, and hazy.

Sailed.

SS Geestemunde, for Philadelphia; Antilla, for Nassau; Columbia, for Hamburg, via Southampton; Jamestown, for Newport News and Norfolk; Navahoa, for New-Orleans; El Dorado, for New-Orleans; City of Columbia, for West Point.

Spoken.

Ship Sirius, (Ger.,) Capt. Behring, from New-York Aug. 18 for Melbourne, was spoken Sept. 29 in lat. 2 N, long. 16 W.
Ship Clarence S. Bement, (Amer.,) Capt. Franck, from New-York Oct. 1 for Calcutta, was spoken Oct. 24 in lat. 9 N, long. 29 W.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—SS Edam, (Dutch,) Capt. Brunsma, from New-York Oct. 27 for Havre and Amsterdam, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.
SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Boujer, from Rotterdam for New-York, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.
SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Laub, sld. from Stettin for New-York Nov. 4.
SS Wieland, (Ger.,) Capt. Gartz, from New-York Oct. 25, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.
SS Persia, (Ger.,) Capt. Winkler, from New-York Oct. 27, arr. at Hamburg to-day.
SS Marengo, (Br.,) Capt. Bingham, from New-York Oct. 23, arr. at Portland to-day.
SS Pyrrhus, (Br.,) Capt. Batt, from New-York Oct. 26, arr. at Liverpool to-day.
SS Corinthia, (Br.,) Capt. Roberts, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar Nov. 4.
SS Monomoy, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, from New-York Oct. 23 for Havre, passed the Scilly Islands yesterday.
SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Capt. Muller, from New-York Oct. 26 for Dover, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.
SS Northern Light, (Br.,) Capt. Parton, from New-York Oct. 24 for Dover, passed Prawle Point to-day.
SS Picqua, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.
SS Powhattan, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.
SS Merida, (Br.,) Capt. Tontsett, sld. from Buenos Ayres for New-York Oct. 12.
SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Capt. Wischausen, sld. from Cuxhaven for New-York Nov. 6.
SS Lambert's Point, (Br.,) sld. from Hamburg for New-York Nov. 6.
SS Massachusetts, (Br.,) Capt. Bocquet, sld. from London for New-York Nov. 6.
SS Runic, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, from New-York Oct. 30 for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.
SS Grangense, (Br.,) Capt. Spedding, from New-York Oct. 23, arr. at Para to-day.
BOULOGNE, Nov. 8.—SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Pousen, from New-York for Rotterdam, arr. here at 1 P. M. to-day.
GENOA, Nov. 8.—SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, for New-York, via Gibraltar, sld. from here at 10 A. M. to-day.
NAPLES, Nov. 8.—SS Kronprinz Friedrich Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Capt. Ahrens, from New-York, arr. here at 6 P. M. to-day.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Stormer, arr. here at 2 A. M. from New-York and proceeded for Bremen to-day.
QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 8.—SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, sld. from here at 1 P. M. to-day.
SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 8.—SS Spree, (Ger.,) Capt. Meisel, arr. here at 7 A. M. from New-York and proceeds for Bremen to-day.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

A Broadway Sale—The Work of Brokers and Auctioneers.

Dr. H. N. Heineman has sold the two four-story brownstone buildings 733 and 735 Broadway, west side, north of Waverley Place, 54 by 100, to Leo Schlesinger, at about $245,000. The purchase is said to be made for Jere C. Lyon, the builder, who will tear down the buildings next February, when the leases expire, and put up a ten-story business structure. The property was bought about eight years ago for about $140,000.

Mr. S. B. Rogers has sold for Jefferson M. Levy the five-story buff-brick-front flat 147 East Thirtieth Street, 26.8 by 90 by 100, at $55,000.

Mr. John H. Henshaw has traded the four-story brownstone dwelling 161 East Forty-sixth Street, 16.8 by 55 by 100, on a basis of $17,000, with Robert Ritchie, for the five-story brick flat 368 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, on a basis of $32,000.

Mr. Philip Braender has sold to L. Kraemer the three five-story brick double flats 154 to 158 West One Hundred and First Street, one 25 feet front and the others each 26 feet front.

At auction, in the Trinity Building salesroom, yesterday, Mr. Bryan L. Kennelly sold to William Heath, at $14,300, the three-story-and-basement brick dwelling 262 West Twenty-fourth Street, 16.8 by 100. To John C. Cameron he sold, at $14,000, the three-story-and-basement browgstone dwelling 250 East Seventy-second Street, 16.8 by 100. The four-story brick store building 31 Greenwich Avenue was withdrawn on a bid of $24,000.

Messrs. R. V. Harnett & Co. sold under foreclosure, at $33,000, to Jane L. Thompson, plaintiff, the five-story brick factory 1,311 and 1,313 Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 25.2½ feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 50.5½ by 100. To Thomas Krekeler, at $12,275, he sold in foreclosure the four-story brick tenement, with store, 429 East Twelfth Street, north side, between First Avenue and Avenue A, 24.3 by 103.3.

Messrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold under foreclosure, at $15,500, to Frank Barnett, the three-story brick building 56 Monroe Street, south side, between Market and Pike Streets, 25.1 by 92.8 by 25 by 92.6.

Mr. William Kennelly sold under foreclosure, at $8,600, to the plaintiff, Harriet L. Gallatin, the three-story brick dwelling 217 East Fifty-first Street, 20 by 100.5. To William Barry, at $13,900, he sold under foreclosure the property at 435 West Twenty-fifth Street, 25 by 98.9, with four-story brick tenements in front and rear.

Mr. John N. Golding sold under foreclosure, at $23,000, to Joseph Wittner, the five-story brownstone flat 115 East Eighty-eighth Street, 25.7 1-3 by 100.8½.

No sales at auction are set down for to-day.

Riley & Crakow have sold for Samuel Friedberg the two four-story brownstone single flats, size 45 by 98.9, to the "Alderman," Jacob Wund.

New Buildings and Alterations.

The following plans for new buildings and alterations have been filed with the Building Department:

Nos. 91 and 93 Fifth Avenue, by S. & H. Corn of 946 Madison Avenue, eight-story brick stores; cost, $165,000.

Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 200 feet west of Central Park West, by David Richey, 141 East Eighty-second Street, two five-story brick flats; cost, $50,000.

Vyse Avenue, east side, 150 feet north of Freeman Street, by Lizzie A. McCone of 1,393 Vyse Avenue, four two-story frame dwellings; cost, $16,000.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 325 feet west of Fifth Avenue, by W. & J. Bingham, 16 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, three five-story brick flats; cost, $60,000.

West side of Boston Avenue, 465 feet south of Spring Place, alterations by Albert F. Bingman to three-story frame dwelling; cost, $2,500.

Northeast corner of Seventy-seventh Street and First Avenue, alterations by Elias Jacobs to four-story brick tenement; cost, $2,000.

No. 206 East Forty-fourth Street, alterations by Henry Kern to four-story brick factory; cost, $400.

No. 265 Bowery, alterations by Morris Glucksman to three-story and basement building, with store; cost, $200.

Brooklyn Realty Matters.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday, Mr. Jere. Johnson, Jr., sold, in partition, at $4,200, to Ernestus Gulick, the three-story brownstone dwelling 229 Harrison Street, between Fourth and Fifth Avenues, 16.11⅝ by 100. To J. C. King, at $280 each, he sold two lots, each 20 by 100.2, on Forty-sixth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. To William Smith, at $400 each, he sold two lots on Eighty-sixth Street, between Fourth and Fifth Avenues, each 20 by 100. To William Godfrey, at $3,300, he sold the three-story brick house 32 Marcy Avenue, 20 by 50.

Mr. T. A. Kerrigan sold, to F. L. Hornby, at $2,500 and $2,535, respectively, the two two-story frame houses 548 and 550 Linwood Street, 33.4 by 90. The three similar houses, 463 to 467 Dikon Street, he sold, to the same buyer, at $2,500 each. To Abram S. Post, as committee, plaintiff, he sold, at $20,000 each, the three four-story brick flats 64 to 72 Seventh Avenue, 100 by 110. To Emmeline S. Nichols, plaintiff, at $5,000, he sold the three-story brick house on the south side of Seventh Street, 360.7½ feet west of Eighth Avenue, 20.9 by 100. To Harris Schwartz, plaintiff, at $1,700, he sold the two-story frame house 281 Rockaway Avenue, 25 by 100. To William Reynolds, plaintiff, at $5,300, he sold the three-story brick building 2,012 Fulton Street, 20 by 100. To Henry Loeffler, plaintiff, at $2,000, he sold the three-story frame house 20 George Street, 20 by 100. To George Beach, plaintiff, at $5,000, he sold the plot, 90 by 200, on the north side of Butler Street, 90 feet west of Third Avenue, with two-story frame houses.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Nov. 8.

84TH ST, 118; John Yule and wife to Eugene C. Potter	$1
92D ST, 55 West; Union Trust Company, Trustee, to Jane C. Goodwin	16,000
92D ST, n s, 291.8 ft n w of 1st Av, 16.10x98.9; James N. Melville and wife to Margaret T. Sheehy	9,500
16TH ST, n s, 260.4 ft e of 10th Av, 40x92; Charles W. Dayton, referee, to Mitchel Valentine	1,500
33D ST, n s, 227.4 ft w of 8th Av, 23.10x98.9; Lucy A. Ledwith to James McDonald	23,000
18TH ST, n s, 318.4 ft e of 6th Av, 16.10x92; Margaret R. Quackenboss to William Wetterer	41,000
PROSPECT AV, 69 ft n of Coles St, 31x62.6; Jacob Fromme, referee, to Arthur Bussing	2,550
BROOME ST, s w corner of Crosby St, 25x irregular; Edward Porter and another, executors, to Denis Shea	90,000
10TH ST, 211 East; William F. Quenzer to Marie Q. Peters	12,000
WILLETT ST, e s, 150 ft s of Rivington St, 25x100; Joseph Sugarman and wife to Gussie Elliout	1
40TH ST, s s, 271.8 ft w of 7th Av, 14.3x98.9; Eugene F